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VIDELA GRANTS EXCLUSIVE INTERVIEW TO 'VEJA'

Sao Paulo VEJA in Portuguese 31 Oct 79 pp 54-56, 58

[Interview with the president of Argentina, Lt Gen Jorge Rafael Videla, during the week of 22 October 1979, at the Casa Rosada in Buenos Aires]

[Text] Lt Gen Jorge Rafael Videla, aged 54 and president of Argentina, has been in office since 1976; and, during that period, his tall, looming figure (he has been nicknamed "Pink Panther") has become familiar to Latin Americans, whether in the almost military conflict with Chile concerning the Beagle Channel, or when presiding over the World Cup games in 1978, or also in the dispute with Brazil over the Itaipu hydroelectric plant. Moreover, his government has acquired widespread international notoriety from the constant charges that it has engaged in one of the most ruthless acts of political repression ever known on the continent. This activity is claimed to have been responsible for the disappearance of 5,700 persons, according to the OAS Inter-American Human Rights Commission; or even as many as 8,000, according to other sources, in addition to an equal number of deaths.

Last week, during an interview lasting an hour and a half, granted to VEJA in the reception room of his office at the Casa Rosada in Buenos Aires, Videla did not fail to answer any question.

Despite the astounding records for violence in post-1976 Argentina, he discusses, without giving more exact data or information, a "process" that is capable of leading the country to democracy: the reason for his reputation as a moderate, in comparison with more hard-line sectors of the Armed Forces. As for the violence and deaths during this interval, Videla regards them as the result of an "indefinite war" which has been waged in Argentina during recent years, involving the government and armed subversives. And he sometimes makes shocking statements, such as when he expressed the view that the Itaipu issue was not the major obstacle to a better understanding between Brazil and Argentina; or when he emphatically declared that there is a complete separation between the judiciary and executive branches of government in his country. The interview went as follows:

VEJA: At the present time, there is apparently a great trade union movement in Argentina. Has this resulted from economic causes alone, or are there political reasons for it?

Videla: I don't think that it is a result of an economic crisis, which does not exist, nor the result of a political crisis, which is also nonexistent. I believe that it is a natural phenomenon. We must admit that there has always been a marked development in the trade union movement in Argentina. We are of the opinion that the trade union movement is indispensable in any organized society. However, since trade union activity had exceeded its functions, it was halted at the beginning of this "process." Until recently, Argentina had a wage control system wherein the state intervened both in private firms and in the public sector. A short time ago, the state allowed uncontrolled wages in the private sector. That decision brought about a natural exchange between labor and management which has taken place not in a large workers' federation, but rather in the factories themselves. Eight or ten wage negotiations under way may give the impression that there is a massive repudiation of the wage policy. That is not the case. It is the natural discussion of wage agreements.

VEJA: Does Peronism still control the workers, as it did until 1976?

Videla: I don't think so, simply because labor activity has occurred in the industries. We are of the opinion that the labor demonstrations which we are having now are dissociated from any political appeal, and that they are limited and specific, taking place among the heads of factories and business owners.

VEJA: What about the political parties which are suspended? When will there be a normal party activity in Argentina?

Videla: The "process" which we started in 1976 did not begin with a political destiny for the Armed Forces, but rather to cope with a state of necessity, and with the lack of authority and order. The purpose of the "process" is to establish, in due time, a genuine democracy in Argentina. And we do not think of that genuine democracy without the existence of political parties. To be sure, it requires a renewal: a renewal of individuals, ideas and political parties which, as a result of previous situations, have deviated from their goals. A political party is a really civic institution in an organized democracy. Hence, the present political people, whether leaders or those who are led, who adhere to that concept of a party, will have a place in these ideal political parties which we consider imperative in a genuine democracy. We are beginning a series of phases in this direction. We are currently in a phase of creativity. It is the phase wherein, through dialog between civilians and the military, and through increased participation of civilians in the management of public affairs, we hope to establish groundrules for procuring a genuine democracy in a smoothly flowing process.

VEJA: How much time will this take?

Videla: Where political matters are concerned, one cannot talk about time, but rather goals. And the goal is to establish the kind of genuine democracy which will result from a series of circumstances. When we have established the groundrules for the political parties, for the trade union elements, for the justice system and for education, then there will be a favorable situation. We can say that the dialog for approaching this goal is imminent. The Armed Forces have assumed a commitment to the civilian community to publish a document before the end of the year: a political plan, a political proposal, it does not matter what it is called. I shall be very precise: This does not mean calling for elections. Politics is not synonymous with elections. It is a far greater concept than an election. Through the dialog, our document will be enhanced by the participation of various sectors. When all this is ready, then we shall have democracy.

VEJA: Then would there be presidential elections?

Videla: Completely free elections: that would be the culmination of the process.

VEJA: Do you think that, in the battle against subversion, the security organs have remained within the limits of action stipulated by the government, or have they exceeded those limits?

Videla: The battle against subversion has been a position of self-defense assumed by Argentina toward aggression. To be specific, this has virtually led us to war; a war not started by us, and not fostered by us, but one wherein no more nor less than our national way of life is at stake. Every war is, in itself, a dreadful act from a social standpoint. And while the war is dreadful, the consequences of the war are dreadful as well. There are some who claim that Argentina has waged a dirty war; I say that it was an indefinite war: indefinite in its beginning, indefinite in its progress and even indefinite in its end. We have had to cope with subversion through a rural guerrilla movement that was more or less definite, and an urban guerrilla movement that was essentially terrorist, one which did not wear a uniform and had no flag, but which intruded in our very homes. More than one comrade in our Armed Forces has had the misfortune to have a terrorist in his own family. A war so indefinite and so dispersed had to be met with a response that was almost equally indefinite and dispersed. And all the dispersion has become difficult to control. In this context, I do not deny that some excessive actions may have occurred, which did not reflect overstepping by the government nor the government's c lacency either. A series of consequences is attributable to this. There have been deaths, imprisonments and missing persons. This is a reality. Argentina has a certain number of missing persons resulting from that war.

VEJA: Do the decrees which govern the declaration of "civil death" of the missing persons mean that the Argentine Government admits that those missing persons are actually dead?

Videla: That law has only one meaning: social solidarity. In addition to those who died, those who were taken prisoner and those who are missing, there are their families. It is those people, the living that we want to take care of, at least insofar as we are able; in other words, to shorten the red tape so that those families may normalize their status from a legal standpoint. We are by no means disregarding the fact that those families have a relative who is missing. That law is not intended to cloak with oblivion situations which were caused by the war. The status of the missing persons is a reality which we have confronted with complete responsibility. We have attempted to learn why they are missing; we have attempted to give a reason for their reappearance. The purpose of the law is to provide for the relatives, and not to conceal the missing persons, something which is quite different; much less to conceal live persons who might have disappeared clandestinely. This does not exist in Argentina. *

VEJA: Does Gen Roberto Viola's (commander-in-chief of the Argentine Army and likely successor to Videla) warning that there is a possibility of another war of terrorism mean that the repression in Argentina will increase as well?

Videla: I don't want to speak for General Viola. I am a close friend of his, but he has his responsibilities, and I have mine. From my understanding of his statement, there is not another outbreak of terrorism in Argentina. The end of the war which I mentioned will not occur through an armistice, but rather as one or the other sides becomes exhausted. The terrorism was defeated militarily. For example, it lacks the capacity to carry out acts such as an attack on a military unit. But this does not eliminate such residual effects as a holdup which occurred recently. The repression is contingent on the manifestations of terrorism: if the manifestations are sporadic, the repression will act in response to the concrete incident. There is no reason for any pessimism because, in addition to the success which the Armed Forces may have had in defeating terrorism in the military area, we have a guarantee: The Argentine people have said "no" to the suggestion for a better world put to them by the subversives.

VEJA: It has been commented that the status of former President Hector Campora, who has taken asylum in the Mexican Embassy in Buenos Aires, might hurt the relations between Argentina and Mexico. How do you view this situation?

Videla: Mr Campora has taken refuge since March 1976 in the Mexican Embassy, where he sought asylum. Argentina is a signatory of the agreement on political asylum, and has been zealous in complying with it; holding the opinion that political asylum protects those who are being persecuted for their political ideas. There may be some who do not share our view but, in this

*The Argentine Government has been accused of lying with regard to the missing persons. According to this charge, it has kept those allegedly missing persons imprisoned in order to secure their cooperation and that of their relatives in its investigations.

particular two very Argentine citizens, Mr. Campora is not a political exile because he is Argentine. Mr. Campora is a political delinquent, in that figure of a person of citizen. He is responsible for having made an assault on a person who was working in close relation to the Armed Forces. In the matter of his relation with the government, he is not a political exile. By means of that, however, he was not a person of citizen and conservative was had been mentioned in the government and who had been considered by the courts and were moving towards, using the name of that they were being subjected to political persecution. Mr. Campora is a person of citizen. The infiltration of the guerrillas into the political administration. Mr. Campora betrayed the confidence of the Argentine people. For all these reasons, we claim that Mr. Campora is a political delinquent. Therefore, he is not entitled to the rights of a political exile. We realize that, to some extent, this has posed a problem in our relations with Mexico. We believe that we had reached an understanding through dialog, so we not to upset our relations.

VEJA: In the case of the journalist Jacobo Timmerman (former owner of the newspaper LA OPINION), the government has brought a charge against him that is even more concrete than that made against Campora. However, the government seems to want to expel him from the country while, in a way, set him free. Why did the Argentine Government act differently?

ALBA: They are completely different cases, even though they had simultaneous repercussions. Mr. Timmerman was arrested and tried. His guilt could not be proven, but he is at the disposal of the Military Junta. The reason for this is that Mr. Timmerman has financial connections with the Gralver group, and the latter has financial connections with subversive groups. In be specific, the Gralver group was administering the subversives' financial funds obtained through kidnappings. For business reasons, Timmerman has had dealings with the Gralver group. Our uncertainty lies in whether or not he was aware of the fact that such capital was associated with subversion. And it was as a result of that suspicion, which quite possibly could be a certainty, that Timmerman was arrested. But he was held in an Argentine location, at the disposal of the Junta; although he went to his residence immediately thereafter. Campora is not being held, but rather has taken refuge in a place that is not part of Argentine territory, but the embassy of a friendly nation. We could do what we wanted with Timmerman. With Campora, all that we could do was what Mexico agreed to. The Supreme Court of Justice (and in Argentina there is a precise and definite division of the branches of government) decided that there was not sufficient reason for Timmerman to remain at the disposal of the executive branch, and indicated that it was feasible for him to be released. The Campora case was not a case heard in the courts. It is an exclusively political case.

VEJA: Could what is often termed the "Jewish lobby" have had any influence on Timmerman's release?

VIDELA: Absolutely not. In Argentina there is no religious nor racial persecution. Some may have thought or said that Timmerman was a victim of this

type of persecution. By no means. Individuals who are arrested in Argentina are arrested on charges of being criminals, and not for being journalists or Jews. If an individual happens to be a journalist and a Jew, in addition to being a criminal, that is something else. So, the Timmerman case did not need any kind of "lobby," because it was not related to racial or religious persecution. Our Jewish community, which is the largest in America after that of the United States, never considered Timmerman's problem a case of persecution. Furthermore, Argentina would not take action as a result of pressure from a "lobby" or a foreign state.

VEJA: What about the case of former President Maria Estela Martinez de Peron, who is also being held?

Videla: Mrs Peron is being tried by the courts in three suits. As a result of those trials, one of the three judges ordered her preventive custody. Considering her status as a woman and as a former president of the nation, she is serving her prison term in a private residence; inherited from her husband. Legally, she could without any problem be confined in the women's section of the Villa Devoto jail, or in the Olmos jail, a women's prison; because her preventive custody has been ordered by a judge, and the courts must issue their verdict; either conviction or acquittal.

VEJA: Couldn't she abide by that verdict in freedom? Preventive custody is generally ordered in the case of very dangerous criminals.

Videla: Or when the individual might evade the action of the courts.

VEJA: With regard to being dangerous, do you think that Mrs Peron represents a danger?

Videla: Absolutely not.

VEJA: Does that mean that you do not think that she could cause your government any political problems once she has been released?

Videla: If by danger you mean that she might fester some political agitation, or popular agitation, absolutely not. I think that the Argentine people are by now mature enough not to allow themselves to be swayed by symbols which represent an unfortunate era of political demagoguery in our country. I do not believe in such danger.

VEJA: The Air Force scheduled a "blackout" operation as part of the training of the Argentine civilian population in the event of war. How do you explain that expedient in view of the encouraging remarks made by the Pope concerning the dispute between Argentina and Chile over the Beagle Channel?

Videla: The "blackout" operation has been cancelled. But your question contains a quality of alarm; and I ask you whether the fact that Argentina has an Army should cause alarm. Every country is entitled to arm itself in the

defense of its interests. In addition to the Armed Forces, the population should have some passive participation in the current war. In the case of a bombing attack, for example, the population should be instructed, and know what to do. I repeat: the fact that Argentina holds a "blackout" could cause as much alarm as the fact that Argentina has an Army. It does not represent anything that could upset the situation between Chile and Argentina. It is in the hands of the Holy Father here to find a peaceful solution.

VELA: Now that the big obstacle to the development of Brazilian-Argentine relations has been eliminated, with the Itaipu-Corpus agreement, how do you view the future of these relations?

Videla: First of all, I do not think that the Itaipu-Corpus problem has been a big obstacle. Brazil and Argentina have always maintained a close relationship and, like any relationship between peoples, it has had its ups and downs over a period of time. However, insofar as we are concerned, we could never claim that those relations were troubled. Corpus and Itaipu, two binational enterprises of great importance to the development of the region, should be made compatible. And that compatibility was achieved in an atmosphere of perfect friendship. The prospects, which have always been good, are far better at present.

VELA: If the possibilities are so good, do you think that a meeting with President Figueiredo might be possible in the near future?

Videla: Our government has a slogan: dialog; dialog not only among rulers, but also among the inhabitants of each country. Therefore, the possibility of a meeting is always present. And, in this particular instance, involving the president of Brazil, we would be greatly pleased to have that meeting arranged soon.

VELA: Does the fact that Gen Roberto Viola did not mention Brazil when he cited the "vast identity" even of an ideological nature that exists between the armies of Paraguay, Uruguay, Argentina and Chile mean that the Brazilian Army does not share that identity?

Videla: In the first place, it should be explained that I cannot judge the attitudes of Brazil. It is up to the Brazilians to judge Brazil's attitudes on strategy. And, as for statements that General Viola may have made, it is up to him to comment on them. I would make the following remark: There is a geographical region known as the Southern Cone, comprised of the countries at the tip of South America. And, obviously, Brazil is not geographically located there. Apart from this, however, there are other forms of connections on the Southern Cone which facilitate dialog, such as the Plate Basin. It is a functional region (I would almost call it a functional country), of which all the bordering countries are a part. There are other points of contact in which Brazil is obviously included. With the bipolarity of the past destroyed and the threat of a nuclear conflict eliminated through deterrents, the disputes in the present-day, interrelated world have assumed

different features. They are more dispersed, and have a common denominator, namely, subversive terrorism. Brazil has suffered from this, Argentina has suffered, the nations of the Southern Cone have suffered; and all of them have given their categorical responses to the threat. I believe that there is a tremendously strong identity of ideas between Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay, Paraguay and Chile.

2909

CSO; 3001

MARTINEZ DE HOZ OUTLINES PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAM

Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1025 GMT 20 Nov 79 PY

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 20 Nov (TELAM)--During a dinner held last night to commemorate construction day, Economy Minister Jose Alfredo Martinez de Hoz announced a vast program of transference of services to the provinces and municipalities which encompasses everything from hospitals and water and sewage extensions to urban gas and electricity distribution. He gave details of the public works program which provides for a \$115 million investment over the next decade.

In this 55-minute speech which was delivered at the beginning of the construction day dinner held at the Argentine Rural Society in Palermo, Martinez de Hoz made a careful analysis of the situation in the public investment sector and what had been done in this regard since March 1976.

Martinez de Hoz noted that during the 10 years prior to 1976 the level of public investment was 7 percent of the GDP, but that in the first 3 months of 1976 it was 16 percent.

He later discussed the efforts made to decrease public expenses, noting that decreases in expenses on personnel has reached its maximum limit. He said that in 1976 the level of public investment was decreased by 11.5 percent of the GDP. This level was maintained until 1978 but that it was impossible to go beyond this because of the rigidity of the public work structure and the inclusion of other priorities such as energy programs.

Referring to the public investment program for the 1980 decade, he noted that it will provide the private sector with a specific kind of public works which will be distributed by sectors. This will lead to proper planning and the purchase of proper equipment. The public sector, instead, will have a wider perspective and an established order of priorities that will be financed through an effective distribution of resources. This will eradicate forever opportunism and pressures.

After noting that the government has planned the construction of the energy works that the country needs for the rest of the century, he said that the planning that was made is also based on the government's subsidiary capacity.

which means that the central government will neither undertake these works nor make those investments that may be carried out by the private sector or by the provincial or municipal government.

Martínez de Hoz also disclosed that during 1979 the level of (public investments) will be decreased by more than 11.5 percent and that it is estimated that in 1980 it will be decreased by 8.5 percent and in 1984 by 6.5 percent.

After noting that the present level of investment and construction is good, he said that it will increase throughout the next decade through a greater participation of the private sector and of the municipal and provincial governments.

Discussing the achievements obtained in the areas of nationalization programs, he noted the importance of what has been done by the YPF [government oil deposits] in risk contracts and the participation of private sectors in the drilling and exploitation stage. He noted that it is estimated that the latter will total 50 percent in 1989.

Among other achievements, he noted the construction of gas pipelines by the system of toll payments, the promotion of highway construction by the payments of tolls and the program to build fishing ports by the system of concession of public works, such as the Puerto Rosales and Puerto Loyola programs and the Buenos Aires port containers terminal [terminal de contenedores].

Martínez de Hoz noted that for the construction program of grain elevators, the Inter-American Development Bank [IDB] had granted a \$100 million credit for the private sector interested in its construction and exploitation.

About the provincial and municipal programs, the economy minister said that these are not carried out at the expense of the provincial or municipal governments but rather by strengthening the latter's collection capacity.

He added that the decentralization program will be expanded for 1980 to achieve a more effective federal economic program which will include the transference to the municipalities and provinces of the water and sewage works; the expansion of the energy distribution which right now is being done by the water and energy company; and the transference of the small and medium sized power plants which are now controlled by the water and energy company; the urban distribution of the gas supply network, provincial ports, etc. He said that this program started with the transference of the Buenos Aires subway enterprise to the Buenos Aires Municipality, in accordance with the principle that the entire country does not have to pay for the services used by the inhabitants of the city of Buenos Aires.

He noted that with this same criteria in mind the program provides for the transference in 1981 of the suburban railroads which connect the capital with the greater metropolitan area. These railroads will be exploited by the Buenos Aires Municipality and the Buenos Aires Provincial Government with the aid of the central government in those areas where it is needed.

Martínez de Hoz noted that out of the \$115 billion that will be invested in the next decade 70 percent of it will be used in construction.

He added that 10,000 km of roads will be built and that another 20,000 km of roads will be repaired at a cost of \$6 billion; housing will be built at a cost of \$9 billion--which will be supplied by the federal housing fund, FONAVI--; energy construction work will be undertaken at a cost of \$10 billion; 2.3 million telephone lines will be installed totaling \$4 billion; and water supply systems will be built totaling \$2 billion.

Regarding public investment at the provincial level, he said that during this same period there will be a \$4 billion investment in a provincial road system and he added that by the end of the decade [words indistinct] 90 percent of the road system of the entire country.

CSO: 3010

ARMAMENT INDUSTRY CAPABILITY DESCRIBED

Sao Paulo VEJA in Portuguese 17 Oct 79 pp 112-118

[Article by Getulio Bittencourt and Roberto Lopes: "A New Strongpoint"]

[Text] Brazil manufactures tanks, aircraft, pistols, submachineguns, flamethrowers and patrol boats and it exports them to its neighbors, the Arabs and Africans.

The armored bridge layer, an XLP-10, approaches the ditch at 50 kilometers per hour. It halts at the edge of the water and goes to work. First, a crewman activates the devices which drive two special steel supports into the ground. In less than 3 minutes an aluminum bridge which supports up to 20 tons of load is solidly anchored over the 10-meter wide ditch. Built by a consortium of Brazilian companies, the armored bridge layer, which only seven armies in the world have and none of them sell, is the first to cross over, followed by a line of armed combat vehicles.

On a summer morning 2 years ago, in the sands of North Africa, a squadron of Brazilian-made "Cascavel" armored cars saw action for the first time. The first of an order for 200 units, which Libya had just made from ENGESA [Specialized Engineers Corporation] of Sao Paulo, that squadron was placed in action together with the T-62 Soviet heavy tanks, which in keeping with their name weight 62 tons, and the very light English-made "Saladin" armored cars, to face a frontier clash with Egyptian armored cars. The 12-ton Brazilian tanks, running on tires and deriving a special advantage from the terrain, covered 300 kilometers of desert in 10 hours, arriving at the battle field in less than half the time it took the tracked armored vehicles. That movement gave a decisive tactical advantage to the Libyan forces and it marked an auspicious debut for Brazilian armored cars abroad.

The M-41 tank the Americans built for the Korean War at the beginning of the 50's is still used by many western armies. Its advantages are speed and firepower. There is one problem: its General Motors engine uses seven liters of premium gasoline per kilometer. A Sao Paulo company, the Bernardi, last year managed to adapt it to burn diesel fuel. Christened

the M-41B, with an engine specially designed by Saab-Scania, it uses one liter of diesel per kilometer. That conversion kit is being negotiated with a particularly important customer: the American Army.

In the demonstration exercises and also in combat situations, Brazilian weapons are beginning to be taken seriously. In less than 10 years, an antiquated system of military arsenals with seven factories making revolvers, powder and recycling used ammunition, gave way to today's flourishing competition among 55 private companies, which already employ at least 17,000 people in various Brazilian states, and will have an income of no less than seven billion cruzeiros this year. Added to the business which comes under the heading of quartermaster supplies such as uniforms and footwear, the Brazilian military equipment industry provides employment to 100,000 workers, has sales of 30 billion cruzeiros and will end 1979 in fifth place on the list of industries which export the most manufactured articles with invoices totaling almost \$400 million, half of which is in tanks, cannon and aircraft.

The Brazilian armaments industry today manufactures everything from bridge layers to flamethrowers, from cannon to missiles, from heavy machineguns to tanks, from armored cars to combat jets, and little by little it is beginning to appear in the international club of weapon makers in which for centuries only the industrialized countries have been members.

Of course the effort to make a national industry of the production of war materiel cannot be hastily construed as the exploits of just another emerging military power. Brazil has only the capability for mass production to compete in the market for light tanks and small reconnaissance aircraft, merchandise with a clientele restricted to the underdeveloped world. It cannot pay for the development of sophisticated weapons with domestic orders alone. Altogether the Brazilian Armed Forces spend less than \$500 million in new equipment every year. To survive, the manufacturers are forced to seek a like amount in the foreign market, a typical, standard commercial operation.

That, perhaps, is the real explanation for the vigor of the new armament industry in the country. The Germany of the 19th Century developed its steel plants, built a powerful heavy industry, and then came Baron Alfred Krupp, who gathered the parts and invented the cannon assembly line, selling part of his production to the Khedive of Egypt, who in 1860 ordered 26 pieces, becoming a more important customer than the Czar of Russia. Similarly, in the Brazil of today, the war materiel industry is the result of an abundance of good-quality steel from an industry of diversified machinery such as the one which has existed since the beginning of the decade of the 70's. The armed forces approve each product, however, the bulk of sales is almost always made abroad. Egypt no longer has any khedives but Brazilian tanks fly to the Libya of Colonel Qadhafi or to the Emirate of Qatar.

Imports

Such is the case, for example, of the "Cascavel" armored car, designed and produced by ENGESA, the largest and most highly regarded manufacturer in the branch in the country. After the demonstration of its mobility in the Libyan Desert, that light 12-ton tank with bulletproof tires and a system which allows inflating or deflating them without the three crewmen having to leave the compartment--a Brazilian world patent--has become the preferred military reconnaissance vehicle of the Arabs. Altogether ENGESA has already supplied 1150 units with the Middle East. However, the Brazilian Army only ordered 120 of those cars and does not intend to obtain others in the near future. With the supplier close at hand, there is no need to spend capital on tanks which are going to remain idle.

The coexistence of the Army with Brazilian equipment suppliers has its varied forms. With ENGESA, for example, those small orders serve as a military endorsement for the weapons which the company offers its international customers, and they guarantee training materials for armored vehicle officers. For the company, today a three-factory complex with 2,200 employees and 1.5 billion cruzeiros in sales this year, the alternative is to sell almost 90 percent of its production abroad. In one decade ENGESA has become the largest supplier of armored cars in the West, greater than the Panhard Company of France.

With a family of light armored cars on tires, the Brazilian company can sell a typical armored car such as the "Cascavel" for up to \$400,000, a third of the cost of a European tank on tracks.

The greater part of the difference in price is due to an innovation in the armor of the "Cascavel" adopted during this second half of the year after ELETROMETAL, a small Sao Paulo steel plant, which from the beginning of the last decade specialized in smelting and treating strategic metal alloys, managed to register a patent in 55 countries. It is for a plate steel which offers greater resistance on the outer part to hinder the penetration of projectiles, and inside it has the property of progressively absorbing the fragments which may perhaps penetrate the outer shell. Since World War II, all manufacturers achieved a variable resistance by welding sheets of various steel alloys. ELETROMETAL achieved the same results with a single sheet, reducing the weight of the armor by half. With less steel, the Brazilian car moves faster at a lesser cost.

Substitution of Imports

In March 1977 when the Geisel administration canceled military agreements with the United States, the country already had the capability for making light tanks, cannon and other modern equipment. However, a large amount of material still had to be ordered abroad. At the beginning of the decade, Brazil imported an average of \$50 million per year in weapons, the equivalent of three day's consumption of petroleum. In the last

two military budgets, however, this was reduced to one-third that amount and the list of imports was restricted to electronic equipment, jet combat aircraft and a shipment of four frigates purchased from England at the beginning of the decade in exchange for the technology that would allow two other units to be built in national shipyards.

The substitution of imports was tried unsuccessfully in a 3-year program initiated in 1968, when the army scheduled the exact reproduction of articles purchased from the United States. As of 1975, however, the formula was discovered: orders to private industries began to take their civilian products into consideration. Thus, the new army missile launcher uses components from eight suppliers mounted on the chassis of an old American tank. The Bernardini Company, which coordinates the project, organizes the assembly of those components and puts its name on the converted tank, becoming responsible for its maintenance.

The intensive use of parts manufactured for civilian use is also the result of the strategy of winning foreign markets by ENGESA. No other armored car manufacturer uses so many commercial components in its cars. Moreover, the Brazilian company guarantees the supply of ammunition and spare parts for 5 years, a detail of great impact in the Middle East, where wars are frequent and the reliability of suppliers only mediocre. Along with its tanks, ENGESA sends video cassette tapes with instructions on the handling and mechanical maintenance in the language of the buyer--an additional insurance that instructions will be understood by the final user, frequently an illiterate desert soldier.

Accentuated Contrast

The success of the ENGESA commercial offensive in the Arab World encourages other international market manufacturers. However, only a second manufacturer, EMBRAER [Brazilian Aeronautics Company], a state company, has up to now obtained a significant number of orders: 56 military aircraft delivered up to the end of this year to five countries of South America and Africa. The substitution of aeronautical equipment imports is also of a priority nature. "Our main effort is aimed at technological development," said Minister of Air Delio Jardim de Mattos, referring to the ratio of nationally-manufactured aircraft in the Air Force: 65 percent of the present force are aircraft produced in the country.

EMBRAER does not have a monopoly on orders from the FAB [Brazilian Air Force]. There are at least four private suppliers, all in the area of small single-engine aircraft and helicopters. However, the contrast is much more noticeable than in the area of ground equipment where the state company IMBEL [War Materiel Industry], a holding company which controls the seven light weapon and powder factories of the army, manages 2,000 employees and handles only one-sixth of the ground war materiel sold. EMBRAER has 5,000 functionaries, sales of five billion cruzeiros forecast for the year, and 90 percent of the Brazilian military air business.

In any case, the Brazilian Government had forbidden any business deals with Somoza around the middle of 1977. Vetos or individual approvals issued by the National Security Council are necessary elements for making each armament deal for Brazilian companies desiring to make sales abroad.

It is in this fashion that the Brazilian military controls the expansion of a growing sector guided by the technology of private industry and by the spirit of international competition. There are still few executives with military training in the companies which provide equipment to the armed forces. However, the migration of war materiel specialists to the other side of the wall is visible: of the 55 companies listed as manufacturers of weapons for the army, at least 20, the larger ones with the biggest volume of business, have retired officers on their payrolls.

The Portuguese Influence

The trends of such recruitment does not compare with the gigantic bureaucratic organization which established itself in the United States, where at the beginning of the decade, 100 to 200 former senior officers could be seen working for the large armament suppliers.

However, the need to maintain a supervision over foreign deals and the multiplication of the number of companies which work in the military sector, posed questions unsuspected until then to the Brazilian military men. For the first time since World War II there is a variety of new equipment in the three branches, which keeps the officers professionally busy with the manuals for instruction and use of weapons. Moreover, the fact that such equipment is nationally manufactured increases the interest of the military men in technical areas where their contributions could be significant.

This is a novelty of historical dimensions for the army in particular. Gen Pedro Aurelio Goss Monteiro, who for three decades ruled over the Brazilian military scene, remarked on its shortcomings with particular acerbity: "In the history of the armies of the world, I do not know of any which has such an unfortunate and melancholy history as that of the Brazilian Army," observed the former high officer of the New State in his memoirs.

The newest instructions issued by the Empire for the Infantry Corps of 1889 were a transcription of the Regulations written 10 years previously by the Portuguese Army. Reading them, it is discovered that 100 years ago, precisely when the Khedive of Egypt was already a traditional customer of Krupp Cannon, the Brazilian army did not devote one single line in its basic infantry manual to firearms.

Correction of this error was made in 1897, when Col Antonio Moreira Cesar, who was to die 2 years later, massacred with his entire battalion in one of the campaigns against the guerrillas of Canudos in Bahia, issued new instructions. That officer, considered a military genius, taught the handling of the Mauser rifle. For a quarter of a century that was the law in the Army until a French mission of 1919, of which Gen Goes Monteiro was the best student, discovered that it reflected "the great lag" in Portuguese thinking.

To the Sea

Since governments can control their military bodies better if in addition to wages they provide them with equipment, the meagerness of the flow of new weapons to the Brazilian Army appears to be specifically linked to the influence of officers outside their area of authority. It could be a coincidence, but there was a marked reduction in the army budget in 1953, one year before the crisis which concluded with the suicide of Getulio Vargas. And the military budget also declined in 1961, on the eve of the 1964 crisis; and once again in 1967 prior to the issuance of Institutional Act No 5.

The consolidation of a Brazilian armaments industry is perhaps the best guarantee that the professional frustration of officers will tend to remain in the historical records. It is probable that orders will continue to be restricted in quantity. But the guarantee of local supplies of all weapons already developed by private companies, opens the door to the spending on material which is increasingly complex. Air-to-air missiles which have just been planned for the Ministry of Air, cost \$100,000 per unit on the free international market. Here, providing there are orders for them, the price could be half that much. "The Navy and army are interested in versions of the same missile and the cost could decrease even more," suggests Lt Col Pilot Jose Marconi de Almeida Santos, 42 years-of-age, engineer and principal specialist at the Technical Aerospace Center of Sao Jose dos Campos.

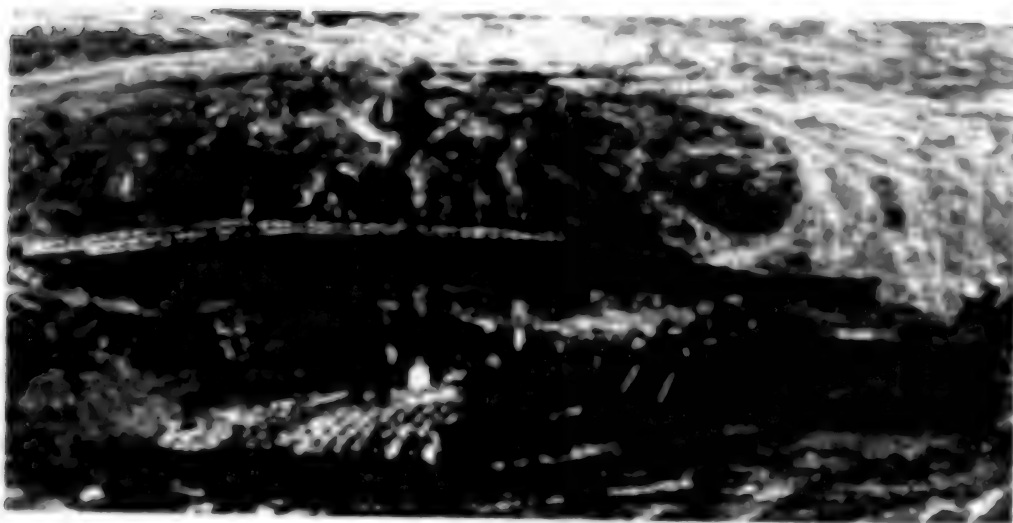
As advanced as that plan is the decision by the navy to select a plan for a submarine which should be built as of 1985 by the Rio de Janeiro Shipyard, a department with 8,000 workers, which for 5 decades has been repairing warships. The project is going to last for 6 years and will place the navy, today lagging in the program of nationally manufactured equipment behind the army and air force, at the same point in the race. It is true that the choice leans toward the Italian "Sauro" model designed in 1972. It carries 50 crewmen and has six torpedo launching tubes. Its competitors are the French "Agosta," which is heavier, and the German "Michael." With the construction of the first Brazilian submarine, the last frontier to be conquered will be that of nuclear technology for military purposes.



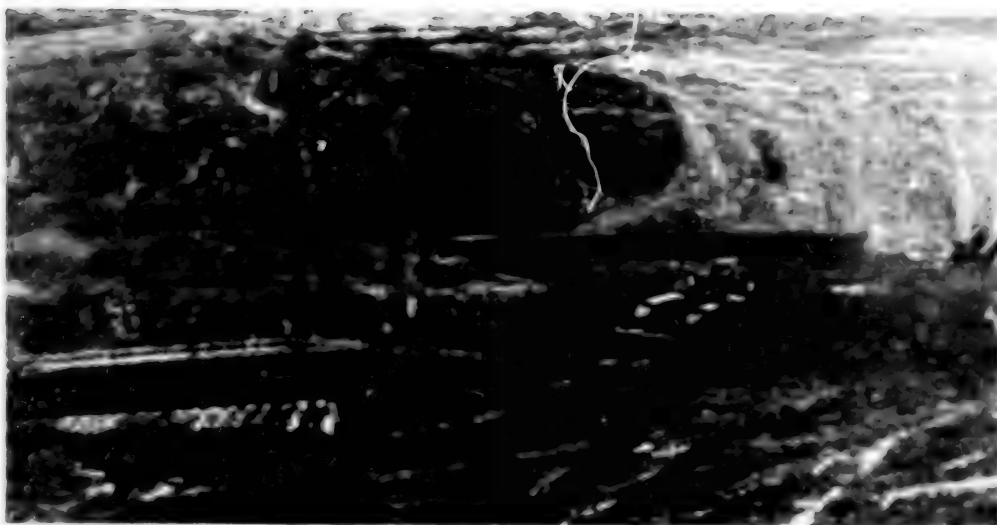
The tanks in action: from left to right, the Cascavel, the X1A2, the X1F-40 and the Urutu



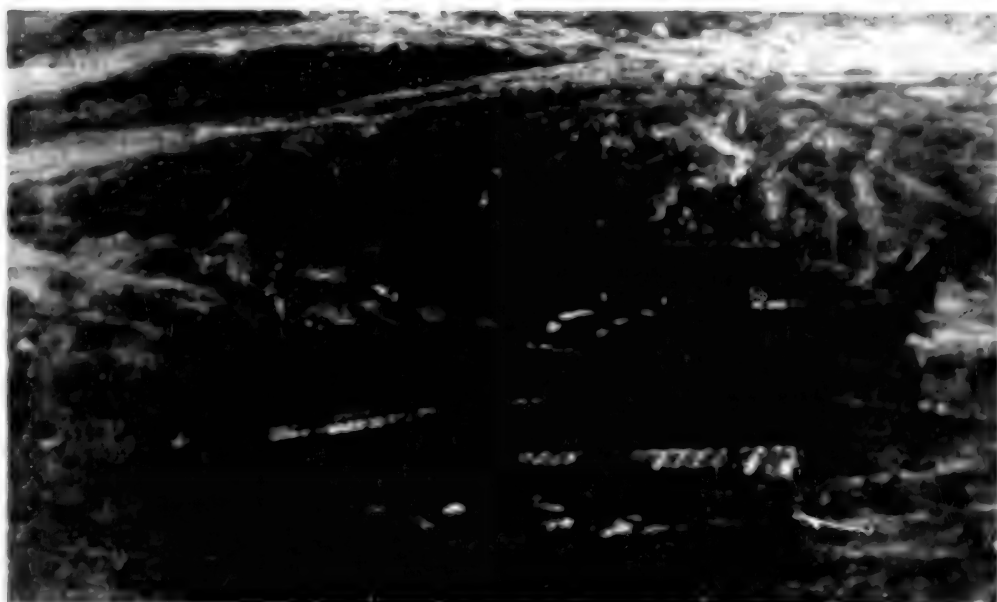
The armored XLP-10 arrives at the ditch



It extends the 10-meter long aluminum bridge



It is ready in less than 3 minutes



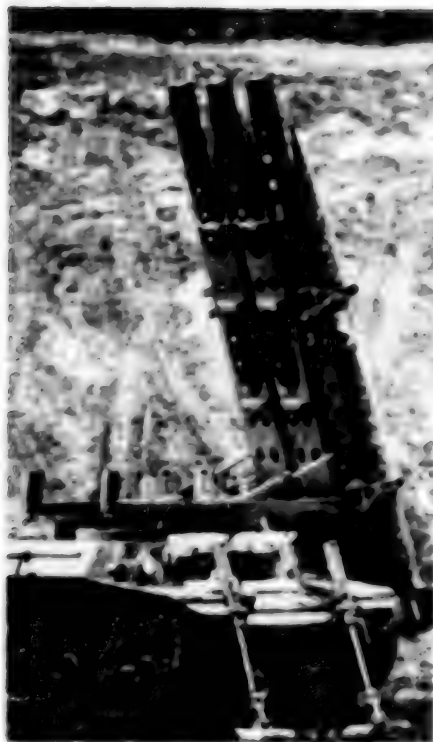
The XLP-10 is the first to cross



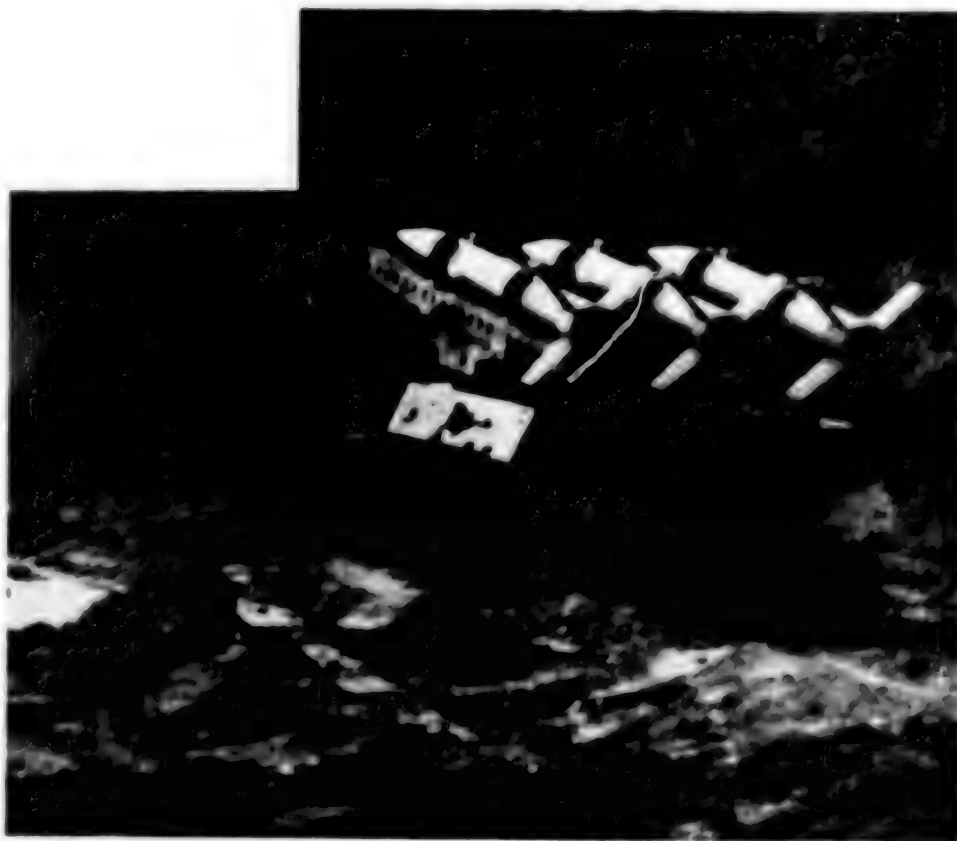
The Xavanta fighter built by EMBRAER with all its munitions



The Cascavel built by ENGESA

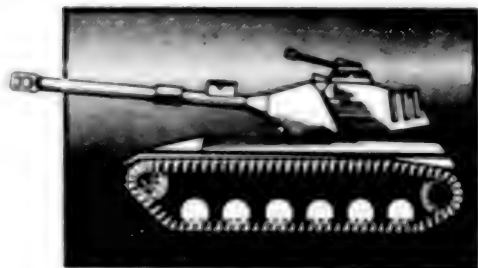


The American M-41B converted by the
Bernardini Company

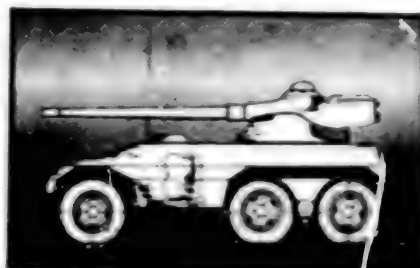


The XLF-40 which can fire rockets to a distance of 60 kilometers

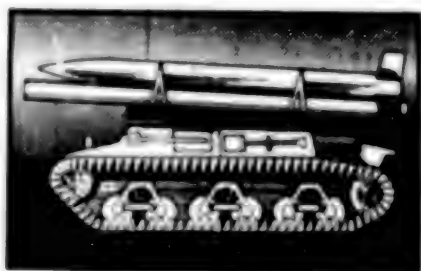
The national war materiel industry now produces everything from simple canteens to 30-ton tanks. Here are some of the armaments already on the production line or soon to be manufactured:



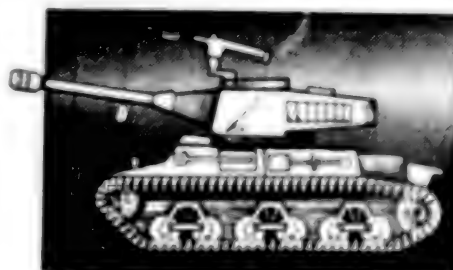
X-30--A 30-ton medium tank with a 120 millimeter cannon and equipped with a laser aiming device. It has a three-man crew. Will be produced by the Bernardini Company within 20 months. It should perform like the German Leopard tank adopted by NATO.



EE-17 SUCURI--Armored car on wheels armed with a 105 millimeter cannon a machinegun and smoke grenade launcher. Has a three-man crew and can do 110 kilometers per hour. The turret and cannon are French made. It is being offered at \$500,000.



XLF-40--Armored missile launcher built by the Bernardini Company. It is now undergoing tests. Carries three missiles with a 40 kilometer range. Built by AVIBRAS, its effectiveness can be compared to that of the American-built Honest John.



X-1A2--A light 20-ton tank. It is armed with a 90 millimeter cannon and a machinegun. It can go 520 kilometers without refueling. It is the result of the modernization of American tanks received by the army during World War II. It is now in production.



EE-11 URUTU--It was the first armored car on wheels designed and built in the country. It is equipped with a heavy machinegun in the marine version and with a cannon for the army. An amphibian, it can do 11 kilometers per hour in water and 100 on land. It carries 15 men.



EE-9 CASCAVEL--Armored reconnaissance car on wheels. It is produced in two models: with a small cannon and a heavy machinegun, or with a heavy 90 millimeter cannon. It weighs 30 tons and can go 750 kilometers without refueling. The army has 120 of them. Libya bought 125 and Qatar 20.



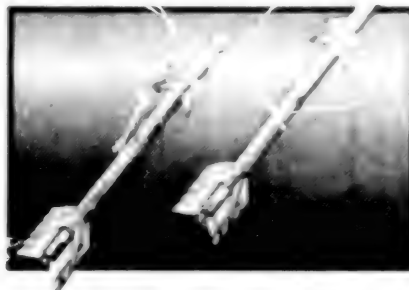
Barretta Submachinegun--Made in Brazil under Italian license, it weighs three kilograms and fires 120 rounds per minutes with a range of 200 meters. It is an individual infantryman's weapon. Brazilian production will be primarily for export. It is also produced in Indonesia under license.



EMB-111 BANDEIRANTE--Sea patrol model of the transport built by EMBRAER. The air force has 16 of them and the Chilean Navy has six. It carries bombs and rockets. It may be used for attacking submarines on the surface or against small warships. It can fly 10 hours without refueling and may be used for search and rescue missions.



XAVANTE AT-26--Manufactured under Italian license by EMBRAEF. It is basically a training aircraft for combat pilots but the air force also uses it for bombing missions in infantry support. It can be equipped with bombs and missiles. The air force has already received nearly 160 of them; another three were sold to Togo.



PIRANHA MISSILE--It is being developed at the Aerospace Activities Institute. Production should begin in 1984. Brazil ranks fifth among the countries making missiles of that type. The United States built the Sidewinder in 1954, then the Russians, French, English and Israelis developed their own. The Piranha can also be used from warships and tanks.



RIVER PATROL BOAT--Brazil has two vessels of this type built at the Rio de Janeiro naval shipyard. It carries one cannon, two mortars and six heavy machineguns in addition to a helicopter and landing craft. They now operate in the Amazon basin on missions of medical assistance since they have a small hospital on board.



AMPHIBIOUS TRUCK--Production for the marines began this year. It can carry five tons of cargo on land or in a calm sea. In rough seas it can carry 2.5 tons. Its design was inspired by an amphibious truck manufactured in the United States in the 40's. In case of need it can be used to tow other vehicles.

OUTLINE: Below are the outlines for the Brazilian submarine. (Photo not reproduced)

SEE
END

COLUMNIST ANALYZES EVOLUTION OF ARMS EXPORT INDUSTRY

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 12 Oct 79 p 25

[Article by Frederico Heller: "The Exportation of War Materiel"]

[Text] When the production of war materiel began in the country, the main objective, if not the only one, was that of saving foreign exchange, taking into consideration the state of the balance of trade and payments. However, even the greatest optimists never thought of the possibility of exports because of the keen competition in the world market.

The success of IMBEL [War Materiel Industry] has been impressive, cooperating with private companies, importing foreign technology but also developing its own technology. Within that development, favorable in all aspects, an exposition of armored vehicles is being held in this capital, an exposition which has even attracted the attention of specialists from such "superpowers" as the FRG, France and Italy.

Independent specialists confirmed to us the world-level quality of armored vehicles such as the "Urutu" and "Cascavel." As we already emphasized, the first thought behind the structure of our national war materiel industry was that of savings in foreign exchange.

Actually, we already produce cannon, munitions, highly sophisticated tanks, rockets, rocket warheads, flamethrowers and incendiary bombs. The first exports of war materiel will be to Latin American and Middle Eastern countries. The FMB, Betim Metal Products, some weeks ago, however, began supplying rocket warheads to the U.S. Navy. The FMB, S.A., is also the result of the cooperation between the government of Minas Gerais and the iron and steel division of Fiat S.A. of Italy, which has a majority share.

In the medium range, there is the exchange of national war materiel for petroleum from the People's Republic of China. In the short term, we shall begin to exchange war materiel (particularly armored cars) for petroleum from Nigeria.

The impressive development of our war materiel industry is encouraging from the commercial as well as the psychological, political, and military points of view. It contributed considerably to strengthening the Brazilian position as a major Latin American power. The prodigious expansion of our war materiel industry has absolutely no secondary aggressive, much less imperialist, intentions.

However, we must not ignore what is happening around us. Our war materiel industry is in no way offensive, being motivated by defensive intentions and by the legitimate interest of increasing our reserves in foreign exchange. Our sales of war materiel are being made exclusively in convertible money such as dollars, Swiss francs and German marks.

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BRAZIL

NATIONAL AIR AND SPACE FAIR HELD AT SAO PAULO

Rio de Janeiro MANCHETE in Portuguese 3 Nov 79 pp 152-154

[Article by Ronaldo Hein: "Brazil Takes to the Sky"]

[Text] There are more things in the Brazilian sky than can be imagined by our conceited philosophy. At least that was what was shown by the First National Air and Space Fair held last week at the Air Technological Center [CTA] of Sao Jose dos Campos. It was the first--and brave--Brazilian initiative of the type. After the success of the aerospace fair which in 1973 gathered aircraft and rockets from the entire world at the same place, the aeronautical authorities decided that the hour had come for a national show on the model of that held at the Le Bourget Airport in Paris. The result, while not excellent, at least aroused the admiration of many European and American specialists present at the fair.

Inside Hangar X-20 of the CTA and on the aircraft ramp, 87 exhibitors presented an infinity of products linked to space technology, which ranged from tiny sacks of pepper for service on board, to the Sonda III rocket, passing through runway and hangar equipment and aircraft to satisfy any taste.

"And what is more important," says Major Seroa, coordinator of the show, the exposition proved that we have quality components for replacing almost everything we import. We are even in a position to do some exporting."

From the business point of view, that was really the most important thing that happened at the fair. However, the large numbers of nonprofessional public was enthusiastic about the marvelous flying machines, which on the ramp or in aerial acrobatics were the stars of the exposition.

EMBRAER [Brazilian Aeronautics Company] was the most represented at the fair with its 12 aircraft, and is the largest aircraft manufacturer in the country. The camouflaged "Xavante," a jet fighter and our "py in the sky," was the feature of the EMBRAER exhibit, flying at great speed in low-level flights. The "Ipanema," an ungainly but efficient agricultural

model capable of low-level flights spraying pesticides and seeds, also captivated the spectators. However, those which most attracted the attention of businessmen were two new models which EMBRAER previewed officially: the "Corsico II" and the "Tupl." Both belong to the Piper line and were developed in Brazil through an agreement between the American and Brazilian companies. The first, with a tail assembly in the shape of a "T" is an esthetic and technological evolution of the "Corsico 711-B" model available on the market for some years. However the "Tupl" is really a new model, a small economical aircraft with the lowest price among Brazilian aircraft: 1.3 million cruzeiros.

The Neiva Company, the oldest Brazilian company building aircraft (remember the "Paulinhista?"), brought its "Universal T-25" a not-so-recent model, but which is considered to be one of the best training aircraft manufactured up to now. The Brazilian Air Force (FAB) alone has 125 of those small aircraft for training its cadets. And from what was seen in the aerial acrobatics exhibition, the "Universal" is an aircraft which is foolproof, being able to fly upside down or in a spin as if it were in a normal position.

Also with respect to training in acrobatics, the Aerotec Company presented its best-known model, the "Uirapuru." With a 112-horsepower engine, it is one of the aircraft preferred by the Brazilian flying clubs. However, the company already plans to produce a more powerful model, the "Uirapuru II," with 200 horsepower, which will make its first flight in August 1980.

These models had to compete for popular favor with the new "Urubu" and "IP-2" gliders, the first developed by the CTA itself and the second, by a company of Parana. With space for two persons, these gliders will replace the "Blanik," an imported glider, which up to now was the only one used in the instruction of the fans of this type of sport. Like those, the fair presented several other national products, which in the short and medium range will replace the imports made by our aviation. AVIBRAS (Aerospace Industry Corporation, Inc.) for example, attracted attention with its "Ansar" parabolic antenna, a gigantic metal structure made for aiding aerial navigation. Like other exhibitors, it also showed that in the sector of armaments and rockets, national technology is already competing, with economic advantages, with similar foreign items.

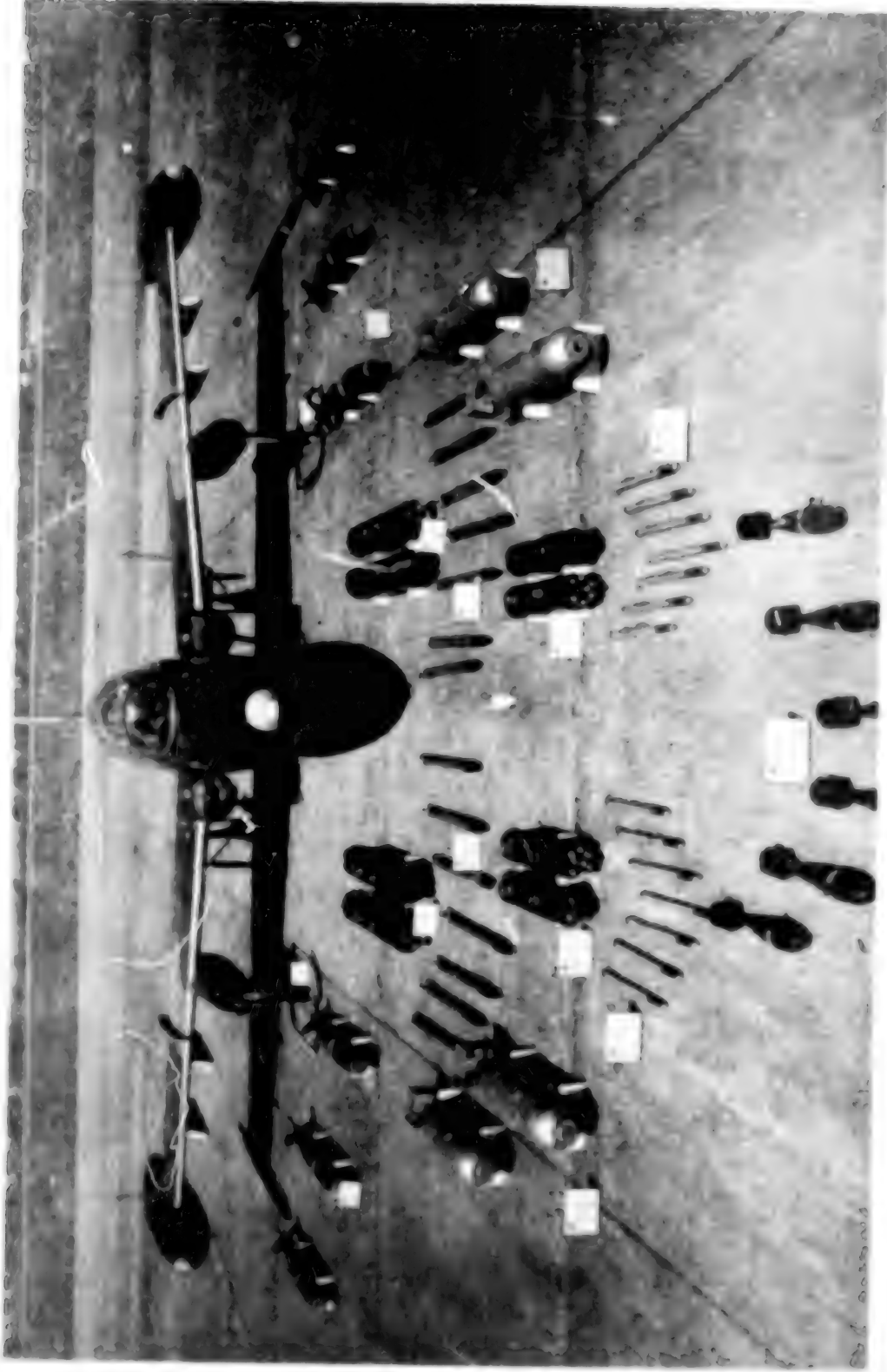
All these proofs, in a show which contrary to expectations did not suffer the effects (or defects) of being the first he . . . , are being considered good reasons for making the fair a permanent fixture in the calendar of events of Sao Paulo. A good ratio of nationally manufactured components is already expected for the second exposition of the sector in two of the main attractions: the "Caviao" and "Esquillo" helicopters. Actually, they can still be considered French products with only their names being of national origins. However, the demonstration of their capabilities

proved that HELIBRAS [Brazilian Helicopter Corporation, Inc.], the largest Brazilian helicopter industry, made an excellent choice. The "Gaviao," the holder of the world altitude record--12,500 meters--and destined for areas of difficult access, as well as the "Esquilo," a model for transporting VIP's or for search and rescue, more than showed their capabilities. The "Gaviao" won the nickname of "flying crane" because it can easily lift loads of up to one ton. Helibras intends having 57 percent of the components of those helicopters made in Brazil by 1984, moreover, that their motors should be fueled by alcohol.

All in all, with the diversity of products, the fair already had the appearance of an international show, although, obviously, it did not have the intention of coming close to the fair at Le Bourget. At any rate, flying is already beginning to become a rage among amateurs in Brazil just as is happening in countries in which the sector is more developed. SAMAE [Amateur Society for Experimental Flying], an organization with 250 backyard builders, successfully presented two homemade aircraft. The first, the most talked about, is the "Teenie," a mini-airplane ideal for those who are not afraid of heights. With a Volkswagen 1600 motor, the "Teenie" burns 11 liters per hour and is barely larger than the pilot. To build it, Wladimir Monteiro Carneiro used a rubber mallet, two tin snips and a riveter. He spent 50,000 cruzeiros and, incredibly, he made the machine fly without any great difficulties. Obviously the cruising speed is only 193 kilometers per hour, but in compensation, the "Teenie" goes twice as fast as an automobile at half the cost. The quality of the "Teenie" is guaranteed by the CTA. The same applies to the "Surubim," another toy of the amateurs, which originated from a project abandoned in 1940, but which flies with the same safety as a large airplane. Indeed, experimental flying in the United States has already put in the air 6,000 models similar to the "Teenie" and "Surubim." The promising beginning of that activity in Brazil, as was demonstrated by the fair, is proof that the Brazilian is discovering the sky.



One of the greatest attractions of national technology at the First Air and Space Fair was this parabolic antenna used as an aid to air navigation.



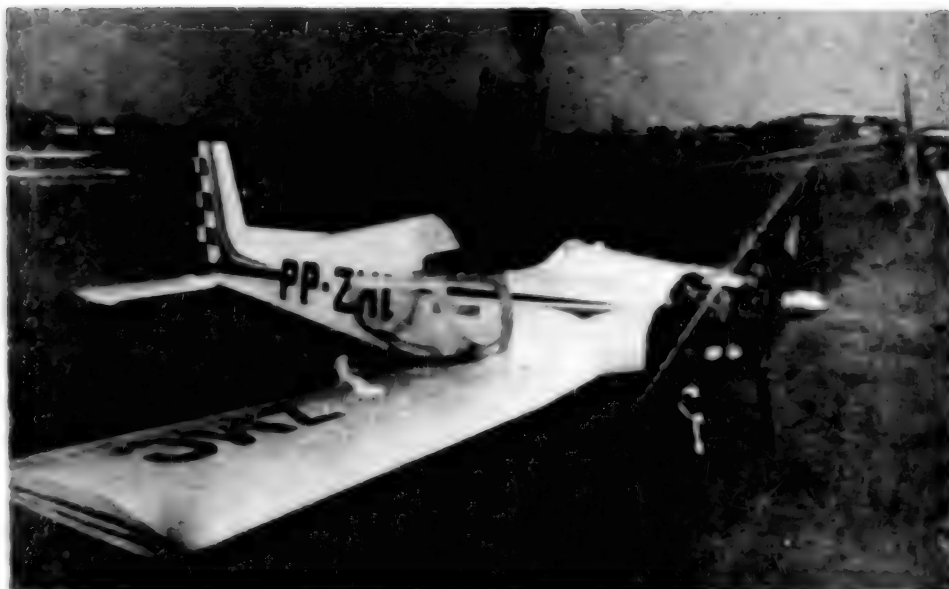
The Havante fighter plane manufactured by ENBAER, now in use by the air force



The Bandeirante, long used by Brazilian commercial aviation for short-range flights. It is one of the 12 models manufactured by EMBRAER and was also shown at the fair at São José dos Campos.



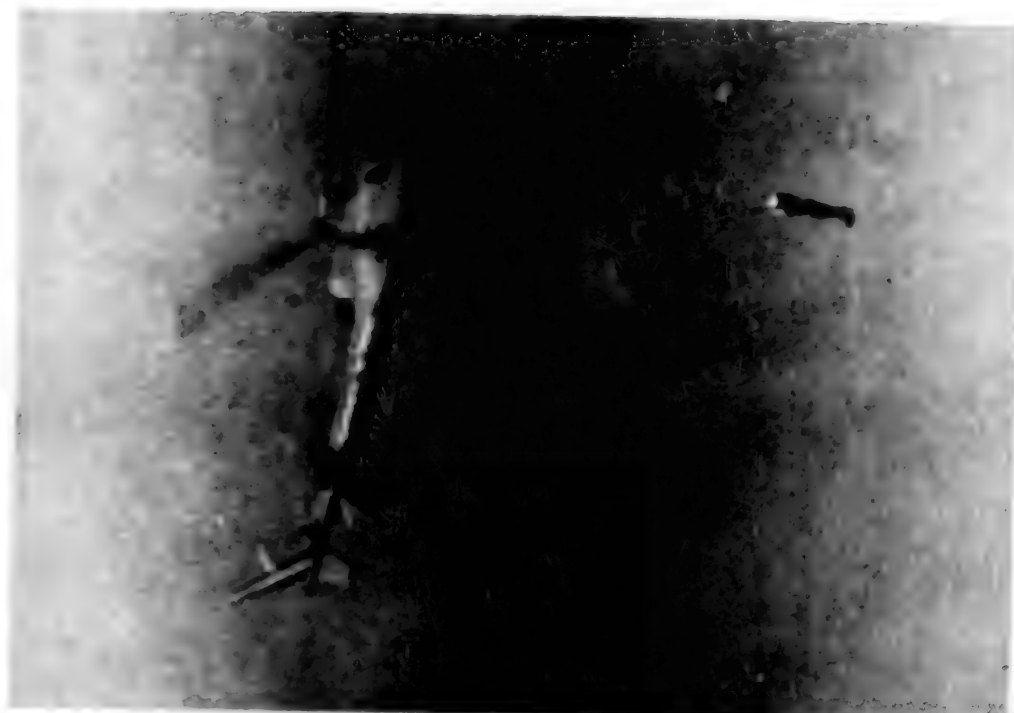
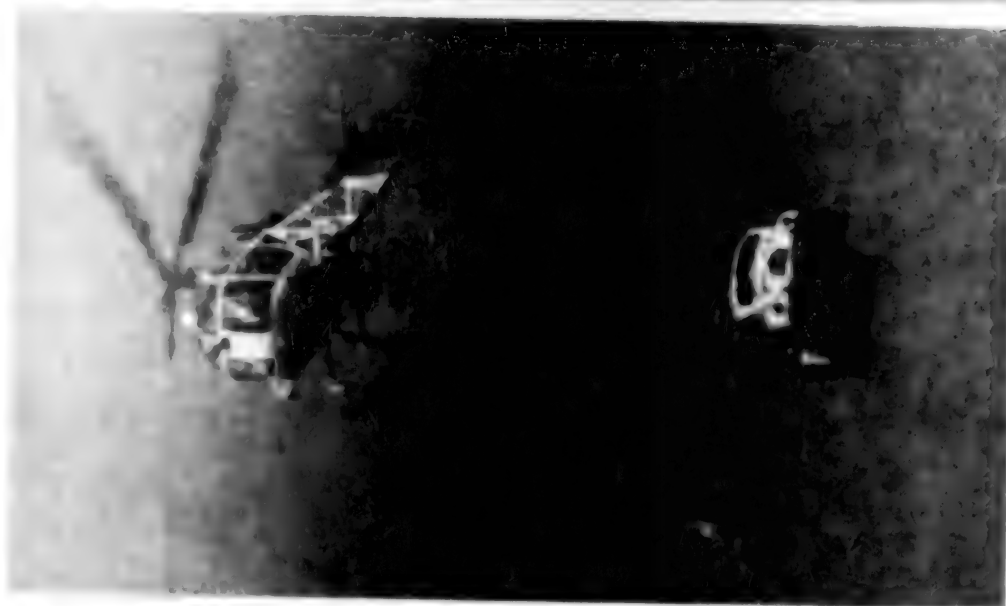
Another product of national aeronautical technology: the Sonda III rocket.



The "Teenie" is literally a homemade airplane and became one of the sensations of the fair.



Another view of the Sonda III rocket.



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In the field of helicopters, the ratio of nationally manufactured parts in the units assembled in Brazil is still very low. However, the "Caviao" as well as the "Esquillo" shall be almost completely nationally manufactured in the future and may even be fueled by alcohol.

URANIUM RESERVES ESTIMATED AT 40,000 TONS

Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 3 Nov 79 p 13

[Text] The head of INGEOMINAS [Geological Mining Research Institute], Michel Hermelin, announced that there was a possibility of the country's having approximately 40,000 tons of uranium (U308), citing the investigations which indicate the presence of this valuable ore in the Santander, Cundinamarca, Meta, Boyaca, Caldas, Tolima, Huila and Antioquia, and the possibilities of discovering sizable deposits in Guainia and Vaupes.

The official said that uranium, like thorium, disintegrates spontaneously at a constant rate which is not affected by the temperature, pressure or nature of the surrounding environment; a disintegration which is accompanied by three types of radiation: alpha, beta and gamma, which is a kind of X-ray, and this radioactivity can be easily detected.

He added that, up until 1942, uranium was used in particular to lend color to glass and ceramics; but, starting in that year, when controlled nuclear fission was demonstrated, uranium assumed great importance because of its use in the field of explosives, and as a heat source to produce steam and generate electricity.

A pound of uranite (U308) produces heat equivalent to that from 8 tons of coal.

The Uranium in Colombia

Michel Hermelin, referring to documents from the Nuclear Affairs Institute [IAN], disclosed that Colombia has three main prospects, known as Quetame, Zapatoca and California. An estimate of our reserves, which are being explored by Iran in conjunction with foreign companies, indicates that the country may have deposits amounting to 40,000 tons, consisting mainly of U308; information which might be subject to change in 4 or 5 years, when we learn the results of the work currently being done by the IAN, and by the ENUSA [National Uranium Enterprise, Inc] of Spain, and MINATOME [Atomic Minerals ?] of France.

The Exploration

The exploration that is currently under way in Colombia is located in the following areas or taking place with the following permits:

Permit No 1: Ocana, Northern Santander, where there is a base containing traces of uranium associated mainly with igneous rock, particularly pegmatite.

Permit No 2: Berlin, Antioquia, where two main traces have been discovered, the first in igneous rock west of San Luis, and near Berlin in marine sediments of the Middle to Upper Cretaceous period, consisting of black shale and other rock; and the possibilities of uranium deposits are associated with the phosphoric rock.

Permit No 3: La Union, Antioquia, a deposit which, according to the document supplied by Michel Hermelin, "is a sheared area in an igneous body near the Antioquian batholith."

Permit No 4: Montebello, Antioquia, where there are metamorphic rocks banded with diorites and quartz-diorites.

Permit No 5: Abejorral, Antioquia, where the possibilities of uranium deposits are related to the marine sedimentary rock of the Upper Middle Cretaceous period.

Permit No 6: Irra Caldas (Risaradla), where there are numerous uranium-bearing anomalies in areas with fractures within a quartz-diorite igneous body in the Western Cordillera, located west of the municipalities of Anserma and Risaralda.

Permit No 7: Chaparral, Tolima, where studies are under way on sedimentary rock, and geochemical anomalies of a regional nature have been found, associated with sediments of the Tertiary Age.

Permit No 8: Gaitana, Tolima, where there are continental strata of the Tertiary Age, like those in the Chaparral area; and some geochemical anomalies related to these rocks have also been discovered.

Permit No 9: Palermo, Huila, where rocks similar to the foregoing have indicated uranium anomalies.

Permit No 10: Natagaima (Tolima, Huila), where some permatite dikes with numerous uranium-thorium anomalies are associated with the rocks.

Permit No 11: Quetame (Cundinamarca, Meta, Boyaca), where some uranium anomalies have been found distributed over an expanse exceeding 150 kilometers; for which reason the area is considered a prospect.

Permit No 12: Guaduas, Cundinamarca, where preliminary studies indicate the presence of uranium in sedimentary rock of the Paleocene-Oligocene period.

Permit No 13: Zapatoca, Santander, where the studies in progress warrant a more detailed exploration; because this seems to be the most important area for uranium that the country possesses. A special machine for uranium mining was imported and installed there about a month ago.

Permit No 14: California (Santander, Northern Santander), where some studies mention the presence of uranite, meta-autonite and zeunerite in the San Celestino gold mines, and the area as a whole is marked by the presence of iron, zinc and lead sulphides and gold and silver ores.

No specific studies have been carried out in the Guainia and Vaupes regions in search of uranium ore, but phenomena that have occurred there may have caused the accumulation of uranium ore.

2909

CSU: 3010

INGEOMINAS OFFICIAL DISCUSSES COAL RESERVES

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 30 Oct 79 Sec A pp 1, 6

[Text] The government announced yesterday that Colombia possesses the incredible total of 10 billion tons of coal reserves. These are the largest reserves known to exist in Latin America, and they make Colombia a world power from the standpoint of this energy resource.

This disclosure was made by the manager of the Colombian Geological Mining Research Institute (INGEOMINAS), Michel Hermelin, who said that 35 coal-bearing areas of the country have already been evaluated.

Hermelin explained that there are 1.267 billion metric tons of reserves which have been gaged or proven, and the margin of error in this figure is only 20 percent.

There are also 805.9 million tons of indicated or likely reserves; in other words, those for which the quality and quantity have been determined partly by analysis and samples, and partly on the basis of geological projections.

In addition, there are 7.982 billion metric tons which are inferred; that is, the estimate thereof is based chiefly on the geological information on areas wherein there are potential resources. However, their economic exploitation has not yet been established.

Hermelin detailed the 35 coal-bearing areas on which INGEOMINAS has taken inventory as follows:

El Cerrejon, in Guajira, where there are 1 billion measured metric tons, all with combustible properties.

La Jagua de Ibirico, in Cesar, covering an area of 128 square kilometers, containing 7.5 million indicated metric tons and 280 million inferred.

The San Jacinto coalfields in Bolivar have been classified as lignite; and it is thought that they contain 1.2 million measured metric tons of coal and 200 million inferred tons. Those in Cienaga de Oro, Cordoba, contain

1,881 square kilometers of lignite and subbituminous coal, consisting of 7.71 million located metric tons and 1.87 million inferred; while in Uraba, Antioquia, there is a mantle of bituminous coal with an area and reserves which have not been proven. In Alto San Jorge, Córdoba, there are 470,000 proven tons of subbituminous coal, and 1.2 million inferred metric tons thereof.

The seventh reserve cited by INGEOMINAS is located in the Taraza-Rio Man area of Antioquia, with subbituminous coal covering an expanse of 38 square kilometers; and in Parí-Cacerí, in the same department, there is coal of the same quality over an area of 600 square kilometers, with 8 million tons of inferred reserves; whereas in Amaga-Sopetran, Antioquia, there are 21.2 million proven tons, 4 million indicated tons and 30 million inferred tons of bituminous coal over an area of 380 square kilometers.

In Riosucio-Quinchía, in the departments of Caldas and Risaralda, there is an area of 249 square kilometers containing bituminous coal; and in Catumbo, Northern Santander, there is an area of 700 square kilometers containing coal of the same quality which can be coked and used as fuel. In the Zulia-La Don Juana region of the same department, subbituminous and bituminous coal has been discovered over an area of 400 square kilometers, with 16.6 million tons of proven reserves, 232 million indicated metric tons and 209 million inferred metric tons, all of coal which can be coked.

Pamplona and Pamplonita contain an area of 85 square kilometers with bituminous coal which can be coked and which is combustible; in Toledo (Northern Santander), an area of 50 square kilometers has been discovered to contain bituminous coal which can be coked; in Salazar, there is an area of 15 square kilometers containing bituminous and subbituminous coal; and in Mutiscua, there is some subbituminous coal on which very little information is available to date.

The head of INGEOMINAS reported the following reserves in Santander: in Paramo del Almorzadero, an area of 400 square kilometers with semianthracite and anthracite coal; in Miranda-Molagavita, an area of 14 square kilometers with 7.3 million inferred tons of bituminous coal reserves; in Opon-San Vicente de Chumari and Lebrija, 240 square kilometers containing 180 million inferred tons of bituminous coal; and in Landazuri, 300 square kilometers of anthracite, with 260,000 proven tons, 340,000 indicated tons and 17.8 million inferred metric tons.

In Boyaca, mention is made of the reserves in Sogamoso-Topaga-Paz de Rio-Jerico, consisting of subbituminous and bituminous coal over an area of 900 square kilometers, in the amount of 61.2 million proven tons, 110 million indicated tons and 284.2 million inferred tons of coal which can be coked and which is combustible.

In Tunja-Paipa-Duitama, subbituminous coal has been discovered over an area of 660 square kilometers, with indicated reserves of 15 million tons and inferred reserves of 10 million tons; while in Cogua-Guacheta-Samaca, an area

of 300 square kilometers was found with 43 million measured tons, 10 million indicated tons and 1.6 billion inferred or potential tons of bituminous coal.

In Sueva-Umbita and Laguna de Tota, regions of Cundinamarca and Boyaca, there are some very small mining operations.

In Bolsa-Suesca-Chocoma, there is an area of 540 square kilometers containing bituminous coal; in Riofrio, Cundinamarca, there are 280 square kilometers of bituminous coal, of which 70,000 tons have been measured, and there are 1 million indicated tons and 600 million inferred tons of coal which can be coked. In Pubenza-Dindal, Cundinamarca, 400 square kilometers have been discovered to contain subbituminous coal, with 10 million measured tons, 20 million indicated tons and 570 million inferred metric tons of coal which can be coked and which is combustible.

In Subachoque and La Pradera, there are 450 square kilometers of bituminous coal, of which 50 million tons have been measured, 200 million have been indicated and 550 million have been inferred; in Fusagasuga-El Salto, 240 square kilometers were found to contain bituminous coal, with 5 million metric tons of inferred reserves of combustible coal; in Guatiquia, Meta, there is an area of 900 square kilometers containing coal; and in Territorio Vasquez, there is an expanse of 300 square kilometers of coal which has been unexplored to date.

The No 32 basin on the INGEOMINAS list is located in Valle del Cauca, consisting of subbituminous and anthracite coal totaling 1.5 million measured tons, 20.5 million indicated tons and 40 million inferred metric tons. In Suarez-Playon-Dinde, Cauca, 315 square kilometers of coal have been discovered in an unexplored area in which only a few remote outcroppings are known to exist.

In Mercaderes, also in Cauca, outcroppings have been found and are being probed; while in Chiribiquete, Caqueta-Vaupes, an outcropping has been reported and, according to the interpretation of radar images, this is an important tentative area of major coal reserves.

2909

CSO: 3010

INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS TO BE STUDIED

Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 19 Oct 79 p 12

[Text] At the present time, 15 major industrial projects in the iron and steel, chemical and petrochemical, paper, metal working, nonmetallic ore and metallic ore sectors are being studied by the national government and the private sector. The new industries, which are due to go into operation before 1990, will entail a total investment of 180 billion pesos, will yield an estimated production worth 90 billion pesos per year and will employ 30,000 persons.

A study made by the Foundation for Higher Education and Development (FEDES-ARBUJLO) on the projections of the national economy for the 1980's stresses the proposals that have been implemented to execute the aforementioned projects, noting:

"Based on proposals which have already been made, and to provide for the needs involving self-supply and exports, the country will have to undertake, during the next 10 or 12 years, a series of major industrial projects, among which the following may be cited as prominent:

Complex for Alcohol

"A large alcohol and alcohchemical complex using sugar cane, in Valle del Cauca. It would produce alcohol for use as fuel and such chemical products as acetic acid, acetone, butanol, butyl acetate, vitamin C, penicillin, etc. The alcohol production capacity would amount to from 100 to 200 million liters per year.

Iron and Steel

"One or two large plants for pre-reduction of imported iron ore, to produce sponge iron: one on the Atlantic coast, with natural gas, and another probably with alcohol, in Antioquia and Cundinamarca, both of which are called for in the Dastur iron and steel study. The one with gas on the coast, combined with a steelworks, is already being studied by a group of promoting firms.

Reforestation

"A reforestation plan involving 70,000 or 80,000 hectares, in Antioquia, with coniferous plantings, to set up a mechanical pulp and paper plant with a capacity to produce about 100,000 tons per year, in which the World Bank has expressed an interest.

"A new plant to produce white paper for printing and writing, using cane bagasse, in Valle del Cauca. The study on this plant has already been completed, and it is in the phase of establishing a company.

Other Projects

"A complex for extracting phosphoric rock to produce superphosphates and phosphoric acids in Santander or Boyaca. The company has already been established.

"A complex for gasification of coal and carbochemical derivatives, in Antioquia, the studies on which are just beginning. It would produce combustible gas, ammonia, nitric acid, urea, ammonium nitrate, sulfuric acid, ammonium sulfate, tar, benzol and phenol.

"A large plant producing combustible methanol and chemical methanol, as well as nitrogenous fertilizers, using natural gas, on the Atlantic coast. There are already some favorable pre-feasibility studies on this project.

"A coking plant to produce exportable coke and carbochemical derivatives, with the coking coal from Cundinamarca and Boyaca; probably located in Boyaca or Puerto Berrio, using the new Chiquinquirá-Puerto Berrio railroad section which the National Railroads is planning to build. It would process as much as 1 or 2 million tons of coal per year.

"The major nickel project of Cerro Matoso, which already has the electric power that it requires.

"A large plant to produce copper, so as to make use of the large fitcher marsh between Antioquia and Choco, counting on the hydrometallurgical process of bacterial oxidation. This project would meet the country's total demand for copper, and will make it possible to export an even larger amount.

"An SBR synthetic rubber plant for tires, using imported styrene and butadiene, possibly located in Buenaventura or Cali. This product was assigned to Colombia in Decision 91 of the Andean Group's petrochemical program, and the subregional market warrants one or two plants in the area.

"A dimethyl-terithalate (DMT) plant to produce the saturated polyester 'chip' with which textile fibers are made. If it is based on paraxylene, which is used in one of the technologies, the plant will most likely be located in

Barranquilla, if the refinery's production of aromatics is sufficient. SMT was also assigned to Colombia by Decision 91, on an exclusive basis. The sub-regional market requires it and it appears to be warranted.

"A malonic anhydride plant, which was also assigned exclusively to Colombia by Decision 91, using benzene or xylene, and designed to make plasticizers. Its capacity would be about 10,000 tons per year, and it would be located in Barranquilla or Medellin.

"A modular plant to produce acrylic fiber 'tops,' also assigned exclusively to Colombia by Decision 91; beginning with a low capacity of about 5,000 or 10,000 tons per year. It would be located in a port, and all of its only raw material, acrylonitrile, would have to be imported.

"A plant to construct agricultural and road machinery for the Andean Group, the best location for which would be Pereira or Bucaramanga.

Investments

"This group of projects (the report adds) would require an investment of approximately 80 billion pesos in fixed capital, at 1978 prices, and a similar amount in working capital. They would yield a gross production worth between 60 and 90 million pesos per year, slightly over half of which would be added value. They would generate about 30,000 jobs, with annual pay totaling approximately 10 billion pesos, all at current prices. Of all the raw materials, over 75 percent would certainly be native."

1902

CSG: 6010

NICKEL PROJECT CONSTRUCTION BEGINS

Bigota EL SIGLO in Spanish 19 Oct 79 p 13

[Text] The order has been issued to begin the construction work on the Cerro Matoso nickel project, the facilities for which will be completed in 1982, and will have a capacity to produce 50 million pounds of nickel per year.

This announcement was made by Cerro Matoso, Inc, the Colombian company whose owners are: the Colombian Nickel Enterprise, Ltd (ECONIQUE), a subsidiary of the Industrial Promotion Institute (IFI), with a 45 percent share; Billiton Overseas, Ltd, part of the Royal Dutch Shell group, with 35 percent; and the Colombian Nickel Company, Inc (CONICOL), a subsidiary of the Hanna Mining Company, with 20 percent. The plant's design calls for an annual production of 22,500 metric tons of nickel, in the form of ferronickel. The nickel content of the product will amount to between 35 and 40 percent.

The Billiton Metal and Ores International, B.V., company, of The Hague, in the Netherlands, will purchase the entire production, which will be marketed on a worldwide scale by the Billiton companies.

In addition to the contributions of capital from the stockholders, the financing of the project has been determined as follows:

\$120 million from a group of private banks headed by the Chase Manhattan Bank; \$80 million from the International Bank of Reconstruction and Development (the World Bank); and \$25 million from EXIMBANK (Export-Import Bank), in conjunction with several commercial banks. The total investment in the project exceeds \$300 million.

The Bechtel Corporation of San Francisco, California, has been selected as the contractor for the engineering work, the purchases and the administration of the construction on the project. The order of procedure for the work was decided in accordance with the terms of the contracts signed between Cerro Matoso, Inc, and the Bechtel Corporation.

The Hanna Mining Company has signed an agreement with Cerro Matoso, Inc, for supplying the technical assistance.

2909

CSO: 3010

PETROLEUM INDUSTRY MAGAZINE REAPPEARS

Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 13 Oct 79 p 2

[Text] Bogota, 12 October--After a 7-year suspension, the magazine LAMPARA has reappeared today with the features which have always made it distinctive. The publication, produced by Exxon Colombiana, Ltd, for the Public Relations Department of International Petroleum (Colombia), Ltd (INTERCOL), Esso Colombiana, Inc, the International Resources Corporation and Esso Chemical Products, has retained its quality and lofty content since its founding in 1952.

With the certainty of occupying once again the preeminent position earned for it by the talent of its collaborators (authors, essayists, poets, artists and illustrators), LAMPARA has reappeared with its new 1979 edition, with the literary and photographic collaboration of such prominent personalities as Jorge Mario Munera, Diego Mazuera, Henry Von Prael, Felix Guhl, Jose de Recasens and countless collaborators with a high professional standing in both fields.

In this new issue, the magazine offers its readers a series of very interesting and timely articles such as "The Coffee Trade," "The Search for Off-shore Oil and Gas," a special report by Jose de Recasens entitled "The 100th Anniversary of Einstein's Birth," an historical account of the death of Bolivar, a brief study of the cultural mysteries of the Gold Museum and an article on our mistreated avifauna. All the foregoing are accompanied by excellent photographic illustrations and sketches which, once more, underscore the high quality of this publication.

2909

CSO: 3010

GRENADIAN, GDR DELEGATES SPEAK AT HAVANA PENAL SYMPOSIUM

FL201842 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 20 Nov 79 FL

[Text] The first international symposium on penitentiary systems is continuing its working sessions at the Palace of Conventions in this capital. This morning's session was chaired by the chief of the Algerian delegation.

(Patrick McLeash), superintendent general of prisons and chief of Grenada's delegation, was the first speaker at this morning session. The Grenadian official explained the structure of the new penitentiary system in his country and referred to its future development and consolidation.

During a recess of the symposium, this reporter [not further identified] interviewed (Patrick McLeash) who spoke of the importance of this symposium being held in our country.

[Begin (McLeash) recording in English fading into Spanish translation] This symposium has been quite instructive for me because, as you know, Grenada is on the initial stage of its revolution in which we will have to make big changes in the penitentiary system inherited from the previous regime. As you know, we were a British colony. Since at this symposium every country offers its experiences with its penitentiary system, we are taking maximum advantage to see what we can apply in Grenada within its own context [and recording]

The Grenadian official was followed by the chief of the GDR delegation who presented an exhaustive report on institutional treatment of jailed people and their return to society. He said that in socialism imprisonment is not done as a revenge or reprisal for an offense committed against society or an individual. Instead, it means rehabilitation for future life after release from prison. He asserted that socially important work during fulfillment of the penalty is an essential element in which the convict demonstrates his qualities and corrects his mistakes.

At the afternoon plenary session, other delegations will have the opportunity to report their experiences on the structure and organization of the penitentiary system and treatment of convicts.

PENAL LEGISLATION DISCUSSED IN MILITARY PUBLICATION

Technical Provision of Law

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 28 Oct 79 pp 8-9

[Article by Lesmes La Rosa]

[Text] Dear Readers:

Once again you have an issue of EDUCACION JURIDICA, as a result of the passage of Law number 21 of the Penal Code. On this occasion we would like to outline some of the areas regulated by this legal entity under the title of "Criminal Liability," as we promised in our last article. Let us begin.

Specifically, the Penal Code states in its Article 16 that "criminal liability only applies to people who are at least 16 at the time the punishable act is committed."

The precept cited clearly indicates the essential elements necessary for someone to be held criminally liable: be a person--man or woman--and be at least 16 years old. We should not be surprised that it is stipulated that the criminal be a person, because in the legislation of the distant past even animals, rocks, trees, etc. were criminally liable.

In addition to what is stipulated by Article 16, the person committing the crime must also not be included in any of the exemptions listed by the Code, in order to be held criminally liable. We will discuss this matter later.

It is helpful to remember that in terms of the goals of sanctions, the Code gives priority to reeducation over repression, in accordance with the principles of socialist law. This explains the fact that when a person over the age of 16 and under the age of 18 commits a punishable act, the minimum and maximum limits of the sanction can be reduced up to one-half; for those between the ages of 18 and 20, said limits can be cut by up to one-third.

In this respect, the Code says that "the goal of reeducating the offender, including training him for a profession or trade and inculcating respect for legal order, shall prevail."

In order to conclude this discussion of criminal liability, let us quote Article 17-2:

"The minimum limit of sanctions involving the loss of freedom may be reduced by up to one-third in the case of people over the age of 60 at the time the crime is committed or at the time of sentencing."

Exemptions from Criminal Liability

There are some circumstances in which the perpetrator of a crime may be exempted from criminal liability. Of course, these circumstances are regulated in the Code, with specific details. The Court must undertake a serious analysis of the case to evaluate these circumstances. Among others, they are: mental illness, legitimate defense, state of emergency, fulfilling a duty or practicing law, practicing a profession, carrying out a job or task, and insurmountable fear.

Without further ado, let us analyze them.

Mental Illness

The Penal Code literally establishes in Article 20-1 that "anyone who commits a crime in a state of mental derangement, temporary mental disturbance or retarded mental development is exempt from criminal liability if for any of these reasons he does not have the ability to understand the consequences of his action or to control his behavior."

Writing on this topic gives us an opportunity to go back to our university days when we were studying this subject. We remember the interesting and fruitful debates we had on the problem of mental illness and the commission of crimes. Unfortunately, space does not permit us to share those enlightening experiences with you. However, we have referred to our notebook from those days, and we have found the following comments:

"The Court must have precise knowledge as to whether the accused suffers from a mental disturbance that is severe enough to exempt him from criminal liability, and must also determine if the presence of such a mental problem prevents the offender from being tried, after analyzing his conduct and the factors involved in the origin and development of the criminal act.

"The psychiatrist is the only technical expert capable of informing the Court. This report should not lead to confusion of concepts or of terms. The jurists as well as the professional should use the same concepts, words and terms, even though the function of the former is to judge and that of the latter is to provide treatment."

With regard to the evaluation of the offender's exempt status, the new Code introduces another factor: if at the moment the crime is committed the offender's capacity to understand the consequences of his action and control his

behavior is substantially diminished, the limits of the sanction of depriving him of his freedom as established by law shall be cut in half.

Moreover, this exemption shall not be applied--in the form of an exemption or as an extenuating circumstance--"if the perpetrator has voluntarily placed himself in a temporary state of mental disturbance by ingesting alcoholic beverages or mind-altering drugs, or in any other case in which he could have foreseen the consequences of his action." (Article 21-3).

Legitimate Defense

Anyone who acts in legitimate defense of his person or rights is exempt from criminal liability. According to the Code, acting in such a manner involves "anything which prevents or repels an illegitimate aggression, whether imminent, real or unprovoked." But that is not enough. It is also indispensable that there be an objective need for defense, and that the defense be commensurate with the aggression.

In each case, the latter is determined in accordance with the law, "with reasonable criteria, depending on the people, environment, time and place involved."

Now, it could happen that these circumstances might arise if a subject is defending a third party who provoked the aggression. In such a case, according to Article 21-3, the exemption applies as long as the defender has not participated in the provocation.

Furthermore, criminal liability is applicable in the case of an act of legitimate defense "which prevents or adequately repels a danger or imminent or real damage to the public order or to the property or social interests of the state."

How would the Court evaluate the following events?:

- If the person fending off the aggression exceeds the limits of legitimate defense, or
- If he uses a means of defense that is not commensurate with the danger posed by the attack,

We find the answer in Article 21.5 of the Code:

"The Court may reduce the sanction by up to two-thirds its minimum limit, and if the excess has been committed as a result of the excitement or emotions aroused by the aggression, it is possible that no sanction whatsoever will be imposed."

State of Emergency

With regard to this exemption, let us first examine the stipulation of the Code:

"Exemption from criminal liability shall apply to anyone who acts in order to prevent imminent danger that threatens his own person or that of another,

on corporate or individual property of any type, if the danger could not be averted in any other manner and was not intentionally provoked by the perpetrator, with the condition that the property sacrificed be of a lesser value than the property saved."

Here is an example: "At 1400 hours on 2 June Juan Aguado is passing by on one of the side streets in the neighborhood where he lives. Just before he reaches his home, he sees smoke coming out of the window of a building, which leads him to believe there is a fire. While he is observing this, he hears children's shouts coming from the place. Quickly he goes to the house, kicks down the door, goes inside and brings out two children in a state of semi-asphyxia as a result of a fire that was going on in a room. . ."

The above example is a case in which the exemption from criminal liability is based on a state of emergency. Juan Aguado cannot be accused of breaking and entering a home, since the danger of the fire threatened the lives of the two children, who were more valuable than the door and the building put together.

There are other aspects of this state of emergency situation that should not be omitted, such as the case in which the perpetrator exceeds the limits allowed for in the evaluation of this exemption, or he has caused the danger through his own negligent actions. In such cases the Court has the authority to reduce the sanction by up to two-thirds, or to impose the exemption, as long as the circumstances justify it.

Another important element is provided by Paragraph 3, Article 22, which states the following:

"There is no state of emergency if the perpetrator has the duty to confront the danger which threatens his person."

Fulfilling Duty, Practicing Law or Other Profession or Occupation

Anyone who causes damage in the course of fulfilling a duty or exercising a right, practicing a profession or doing a job or task is not subject to criminal liability. The same holds true when the damage is sustained as a result of obeying a law.

What does the latter point refer to? The Code itself interprets it as follows:

"It is understood that obeying the law means complying with whatever obligations the law imposes on the person doing the damage, as long as the act is within the faculties of the person giving the orders and within the responsibilities of the person who has committed it."

It must be pointed out that the Court may apply extraordinary extenuating circumstances to the sanction if the limits of compliance have been exceeded.

Insurmountable Fear

When a person is acting under the influence of insurmountable fear, he is not criminally liable. But that is not enough by itself. Said fear must come from an illegitimate, immediate offense that is greater than or equal to the offense committed.

However, the Code in question also stipulates that "when the feared offense is of a lesser degree than that which is produced, but causes the offender to feel an insurmountable fear because of his personal circumstances, thereby determining his action, the Court may reduce the limit of the sanction by up to two-thirds."

Until Next Time

We have run out of space. We are aware that the issues discussed are somewhat complex and technical. Nevertheless, the Legal Mailbox is open in case you have any doubts. We assure you that the next article will be easier to understand because it will be more dynamic; it will cover the extenuating and aggravating circumstances of criminal liability. As always, you have a standing invitation. Until next time!

Studies on the Law

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 28 Oct 79 p 57

[Text] On the occasion of the enforcement of the Penal Code and the Law on Military Crimes as of 1 November (both laws were recently passed by the National Assembly of People's Government), a seminar was held in the courtroom of the Western Territorial Military Court. Participating were the professional judges of the Western and Central Territorial Military Courts, as well as those of all the Garrison Courts.

Those present participated actively in the discussion of the various topics on the agenda, which shows how thoroughly the various issues were analyzed and discussed.

This activity was led by the chief of the Office of Military Courts, Col Roberto Paraleda Napoles. He steered the debates and explained the best way to apply the new legal provisions in order to strengthen discipline in our Revolutionary Armed Forces.

During the seminar various tests were given to determine knowledge of the subject, and finally study teams were formed. These teams presented interesting papers on the Law on Military Crimes, which were well received. Some of them were mentioned particularly for their content and format.

Minister of Justice Armando Torres Santrayll visited the seminar during one of the working sessions. He made a special speech on the new Penal Code, and answered some questions about its enforcement. He also stressed the importance

of the Penal Code and the Law on Military Crimes for the country's legal system, and especially for the Armed Forces. He finished his speech by urging the members of the Military Courts to enforce the new laws with the same zeal and strictness they have shown in the past.

Col Juan Escalona Reguera, substituting for the chief of the General Staff, was charged with summarizing the activities of the seminar. After congratulating the participating officers on the results they had obtained on the exams, he mentioned the different measures designed to strengthen the legal system and the regulation of military service, as well as other efforts to maintain discipline and eliminate behavior that constitutes a violation of the law in our Armed Forces.

He stressed the special importance of this new Law on Military Crimes and what it means to military justice, since its regulations, in accordance with the degree of development of our Armed Forces, are designed to protect compliance with military service requirements, while at the same time contributing to the preventive measures that must be taken daily in order to raise the political, moral and disciplinary state of the troops.

8922

CSO: 9010

RODRIGUEZ LLOMPART ADDRESSES FAO MEETING IN ROME

FL162201 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2102 GMT 16 Nov 79 FL

[Text] Far from showing improvements the situation in agriculture and food show gloomier signs in comparison with the situation at the past session of the FAO, UN food and agriculture organization. This was stated by Hector Rodriguez Llopart, president of the Cuban delegation to the FAO 20th session which is meeting in Rome, Italy. Rodriguez Llopart pointed out that the obstinate and intransigent position of the principal capitalist developed countries has not allowed in-depth restructuring of the ruling economic system to progress nor the establishment of a new international economic order--which is a just desire of the underdeveloped countries. He also referred to the inadequacy of the modest goals set by the United Nations, which in themselves are only a palliative for the dramatic situation of hundreds of millions of people in the world.

Hector Rodriguez Llopart, minister-president of the state committee for economic cooperation, stated that trade is worsening and the situation of the underdeveloped countries is increasingly more distressing because their incomes are clearly falling while the costs of their imports grow unhaltingly. The Cuban representative to the FAO meeting condemned the increase in protectionist measures used by the developed market economy countries.

On the other hand he pointed out the attention shown by the nonaligned countries movement during the sixth summit to the economic problems which overwhelm the underdeveloped nations. He also said that the address by Fidel Castro, chairman of the movement, at the UN General Assembly, was an action program which should be adopted. Hector Rodriguez Llopart said that the statements made by the top Cuban leader at the United Nations can contribute to a turn around in the desperate international economic situation.

He added that he would also propose that they move from words and statements to the field of concrete action and deeds. He added that a just demand of the developing countries is for a large part of the considerable human and material resources which today are devoted to the arms race--which is im-productive, wasteful and dangerous to humanity--be devoted to economic and social development. Quoting from the nonaligned movement chairman's remarks at the United Nations, Rodriguez Llopart called for an end to exploitation of the poor countries by the rich ones.

UNANSWERED QUESTIONS CONCERNING PLANE ON BEACH

PA172725 Paris APP in Spanish 1913 GMT 11 Nov 79 JA

[Re Article About Mexico]

[Text] Havana, 11 Nov (APP)--It seems to be raining small, mysterious airplanes on Cuba and the man in the street here is wondering about the latest plane that was abandoned a few days ago on Juanabo Beach.

Who is the pilot who with incredible skill landed a U.S.-registered six-passenger plane on a small strip of marshland in the night? Local residents discovered the plane with great surprise the next morning. Above all, did the plane have one occupant or several? Who is sheltering him, or them, in a country where everything is theoretically under the control of the omnipresent committees for the defense of the revolution?

Although people have suggested many different answers to these questions, the authorities have not asked any questions, and as far as the local press is concerned the incident never occurred.

However, it is logical to assume the mechanisms of vigilance and search have been alerted and a kind of manhunt is being discretely carried out in Cuba now.

The arrival of a mysterious individual or a group of strangers who are hiding as one knows where must be deserving of the authorities' attention.

Several thousand recently pardoned political prisoners are free on the streets of Cuba, and reports have been received from abroad of a resurgence in anti-Castro activities.

Some days ago, after many years during which this tactic had been abandoned, a radio station broadcasting from a site near the island transmitted propaganda about alleged guerrillas in eastern Cuba.

An persistent rumor has it that another mysterious airplane also headed toward Cuba crashed a short time ago in the deep bay of Matanzas, 90 km east of Havana. All that was found was a lifeboat which provided no clues.

The airplane at Guanabo, a beach located 30 km east of Havana, apparently evaded air defense radar by flying at a very low altitude and landed without being noticed by anyone. Residents of the beach resort speak of an eyewitness who late at night saw aboard a foreigner with a black briefcase board an intercity bus.

The incident involves enough sensational details to excite popular imagination, but the facts are solid and must undoubtedly be also exciting the Cuban secret services.

Residents of Guanabo say the plane was on the beach for several days. Its propellers were twisted by the landing. It was surrounded by uniformed officials who prevented all access to it. Reports indicate there were packages, perhaps containing marihuana, inside the plane.

Light planes carrying marihuana to the United States frequently cross the Caribbean and occasionally have accidents. Several of them have had to make forced landings in Cuba in the past, whereupon their crews have been sentenced to prison, the shipment destroyed and the airplane confiscated.

However, as was noted by a Western diplomat who is usually involved in these regular episodes because of the country he represents, the marihuana route does not pass over Guanabo.

Another comment made privately by a Cuban official who is not, at least not officially, linked to the secret services, compounds the mystery. He said, "The marihuana could have been loaded on the airplane in order to make us believe that it was merely a case of drug trafficking."

CSO: 3010

VILMA ESPIN RAISES CHILDREN'S RIGHTS

FL79171 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 20 Nov 79 FL

[Text] On the occasion today, 20 November, of the 25th anniversary of the adoption of the declaration of the rights of children, Vilma Espin, president of the National Committee for the International Year of the Child, issued a communique condemning the terrible situation under which children live in countries subjected to imperialist domination and oppression. The document refers to the world conference for a happy and safe future for all children which was held this past September in Moscow where important resolutions were passed.

The declaration issued by Vilma Espin, president of the Federation of Cuban Women (FMC), states that special importance was placed on the third committee dealing with protection of children who live under particularly unfavorable and often critical conditions, and solidarity with these children. The document states that in accordance with one of its agreements the World Peace Council has called for a drive in solidarity with the children who are victims and heroes in the struggle against imperialism.

The drive begins today and concludes on 10 December, UN Human Rights Day. The statement by the FMC Central Committee member says that these six dates recall the victories of the peoples in their struggle to achieve their dearest desires and the call to arms to achieve these goals.

The document states that we express our staunchest solidarity with the children of Vietnam, Kampuchea, Nicaragua—whose people are moving forward to overcome great obstacles to achieve a future which they are forging in the most bloody struggle, and with the children of South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe—who are resisting oppression; with the Palestinian children who have been expelled from their land and with all children in Latin America who are suffering the violence of fascist and dictatorial regimes.

END 0010

BRIEFS

WORK ORGANIZATION PROBLEMS--Party secretariat members Lionel Soto and Julie Camacho Aguilera, and Central Committee member Oscar Fernandez Mell have chaired the second provincial work organization meeting to be held in Havana. A report read at the meeting contains the principal difficulties and suggestions to improve the work organization, update standards and link wages to productivity. Francisco Linares, secretary of the Central Organization of Cuban Workers in Havana, announced that the second national meeting on work organization will be held in the first half of December. Raul Rodriguez Lopez, second secretary of the provincial party committee, made the closing remarks. He said that an analysis of the meeting shows that there has been deterioration in work organization in comparison with previous periods because standards have not improved, improper payments continue to be made and there is delay in making wage adjustments. (PL200119 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 CMT 20 Nov 79 P1)

SUGAR HARVEST SEMINAR--A sugar harvest propaganda and dissemination seminar has been held at the Martires de Bolivia Provincial Party Cadres School in Ciego de Avila. Julie Levin, provincial chief of the sugar harvest sector, announced at the seminar that the Orlando Gonzalez Sugar Mill will open the harvest in Ciego de Avila Province on 1 December to be followed by the Patria Sugar Mill on 1 January. He added that the nine mills in the province will have a daily grinding potential of 5,72 million arrobas of sugarcane. Orlando Fundora, chief of the party Central Committee's Department of Revolutionary Orientation (DOR), was a special speaker at the seminar. He said that the consequences of the sugarcane shortfall we will have during this harvest can be diminished by cutting sugarcane in full maturity, scheduling the burning of cane, trying to send clean and fresh sugarcane to the mill and beginning cane-cutting in low-lying areas. He said there must be stable and efficient grinding and improved sugar quality at the mills. Fundora emphasized that there must be greater oil savings. Domingo Carria, member of the provincial party bureau, made the closing remarks. Carria noted that incomplete work such as unfulfillment of the winter planting plans, poor work at the spring planting and unfulfillment of the June, July and August irrigation plans are offering us more than the root disease and drought. (PL200100 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 CMT 20 Nov 79 P1)

CENIA JOINT MEETING--The fifth meeting of the Board of administrators of the International oil refining repair service of CENIA-member countries has opened in this capital. The points to be discussed include an analysis of the work of specialists sent to -- repair work and the drafting of proposals to improve the effectiveness of work and living and working conditions. The agenda also includes the discussion of innovations introduced at enterprises as well as information on the state of preparation and organization of the international symposium on technical repairs and maintenance. The protocol resulting from the meeting will be signed Friday afternoon. (Text) (TELTEL Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 18 Nov 79 PL)

CUBA SUGAR RESEARCH CONFERENCE ENDS--The fourth conference of the Cuban Sugar Research Institute (ICIRAZ) has ended after analyzing 90 scientific reports. Speaking at the close of the conference which had been in session in Havana since 1 November, Sugar Industry Minister Marcos Lage asserted that the conference was an important contribution to the scientific progress and improvement of the sugar industry. Referring to future ICIRAZ research areas, Lage underscored the need to find solutions to the thermoelectric power problem in the industry. He pointed out that the Sugar Industry Ministry is trying to achieve a substantial reduction in energy consumption per metric ton of sugarcane processed so that the volume of sugarcane available for the foodstuffs industry can be increased. (Text) (TELTEL Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1304 GMT 17 Nov 79 PL)

VILMA EXPRES INTERVIEW--Cuba believes that to carry out the regional action plan on the role of women a real effort has to be made to see that they participate and that all possibilities are made available to them. According to Vilma Eguin, president of the Cuban delegation to the second regional conference on women's participation in development, in a statement to the Caracas morning paper, EL NACIONAL, there is a need to create structures so that women can involve themselves politically and culturally and become aware of the need for their participation. Vilma emphasized that there are women in the vanguard in all countries, and that there are governments in the vanguard which have begun to make changes benefiting women. (Text) (TELTEL Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0800 GMT 17 Nov 79 PL)

TRAFIC WITH FINLAND--Fernando Andre-Blaum, Cuban vice foreign trade minister, has said economic relations between Finland and Cuba will increase notably in the next five years. He noted that Finland buys sugar from Cuba and that Cuban enterprises foresee an increase in products imported from Finland. He said the seventh cooperation committee meeting between CEMA and Finland, which recently ended in Havana, helped strengthen ties with Finland. (PA162117 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 18 Nov 79 PL)

NEW HAVANA--The Cuban motor ship "Pinar del Agua" has arrived in Havana on its first voyage to Cuba. Operated by the Manhisa Shipping Enterprise, the new merchant ship is 549 meters long and 18 meters wide with a displacement of 14,834 tons. It has a 7,100-horsepower engine and can attain a speed of 15 knots. Its bulk cargo capacity is 27,414 cubic meters. The new ship has a cruising radius of 12,000 nautical miles and accommodations for 36 crewmembers. With this ship, Manhisa operates 64 ships with a total displacement of 781,117 tons. [FL171721 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 17 Nov 79 FL]

CUBAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION--On Saturday the Cuban-Soviet Friendship Association commemorated its 13th anniversary. Zulea Marinella, member of the PPC Central Committee and president of the institution, chaired the ceremony along with other members of the Central Committee and leaders of mass organizations. Nikolai Garkusha, member of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Soviet-Cuban Friendship Society, was present at the ceremony along with Vitaly Vorotnikov, Soviet ambassador to Cuba. In his closing remarks Marinella read a letter from our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro directed to Vladimir Shatalov, twice hero of the USSR and chairman of the society, in which he expressed his appreciation for the work done developing mutual friendship and awareness. [Text] [FL121334 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 12 Nov 79 FL]

WOMEN'S ACTIVITY DAY--The work done by the women of the Second Central Warehouse Base of the Rearguard Command of the Revolutionary Armed Forces was evaluated on the occasion of the Fourth Women's Activity Day held in this unit. The activity, the first of this type in the Rearguard this year, was presided over by Lieut Col Angel Lagos, Armando Moran, secretary general of the Sectorial Committee of the Rearguard, and Nilda Clemente, secretary of the Women's Front of the central headquarters. Nilda Clemente read the main report, which covered women's permanence and stability, their living conditions, the day-care centers and the day schedule, the vacation plans of the children, labor and social issues, the Central Organization of Cuban Workers-Ministry of Domestic Trade (OTC-MINICU) identification card, as well as production and service. Other important matters related to cultural and technical improvement, socialist emulation, and union, party and mass relations. When the report was finished, it was discussed and approved. That process was marked by the high degree of critical and analytical thought evidenced by the women, who expressed their concerns and proposed ways to solve problems. Lieut Aracelia Martinez, Revolutionary Armed Forces Vanguard 1978-1979, made a special appeal at the event. After the agreements on meetings and the election of delegates to the Fifth Activity Day of the Rearguard, the event came to a close. In summing up, Lieut Col Angel Lagos stated that this was the appropriate framework in which the workers would present their difficulties, and that great motivation and valuable experience were derived from the event, always bearing in mind the goal of solving problems rather than justifying them. At the event, a group of soldiers who had distinguished themselves in the successful completion of various tasks were promoted to sergeant major. [Text] [Havana VERDE OLIVE in Spanish 28 Oct 79 p 57] 0926

EXHIBITION SYSTEMS SYMPOSIUM--The first international symposium on penitentiary systems continued this afternoon with the presence of party Politburo members Blas Roca and Sergio del Valle Jimenez. Interior Minister Sergio del Valle Jimenez was a special speaker. [Begin del Valle recording] Attitude toward the personality of the law violator is the essence of the policy of rehabilitation work and the basis for individual treatment, and it determines the ways, missions and content of this type of work. The fundamental means of correction and rehabilitation of delinquents must be set in legislation. They are established by the conditions for fulfilling the penalty which express the nature of the penalty, [as heard] in other words, enforcement, (conclusion) and regulate the work of the prison administration--the socially useful work as the universal means to educate the men based on the right to work, the political-educational work whose aim is to raise the level of consciousness and culture of the convicts and develop their initiative, and the organization of general and technical and professional work which guarantees their future return to society without much trauma. [and recording] [Excerpts] [FL200222 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 20 Nov 79 FL]

QUALITY PRODUCTION STANDARDS--Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado, member of the party Central Committee Politburo and Council of State, was a special speaker late this afternoon at the first national technical meeting on quality control programs of the Agriculture Ministry. The meeting opened this morning in Havana with the participation of about 300 delegates. The party leader discussed the need to prepare for the practical implementation of the quality standardization, metrology and control system in all farm production, especially in sugarcane agriculture. Dorticos urged fulfillment of existing guidelines for this responsibility. Osvaldo Dorticos said if a product is no good, it cannot be said that it is produced. After almost 31 years of revolution, he emphasized, it is high time that quality requirements in production be truly fulfilled. In addition to Dorticos, the afternoon session of the first national technical meeting on quality control programs of the Agriculture Ministry was chaired by Agriculture Minister Rafael Francisco Montre and other officials. [Text] [FL210045 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 21 Nov 79 FL]

POLITICAL CONFLICT SEEN AS CAUSE OF ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

Industrial Group Demands Leadership

Quito El COMERCIO in Spanish 30 Oct 79 p 15

[Text] The Pichincha Chamber of Industrialists has described the recent months of constitutional government as a "time of disorientation and uncertainty," owing to the political conflict among the top-ranking leaders of the Concentration of Popular Forces (CPF).

The acting chairman of the industrial entity, Mr. Eduardo Villaquiran Lebed, states that no sector knows how to act in the face of an undetermined political and economic situation, and the lack of clearcut guidelines for action which would enable the citizens to continue their development or to start new activities within a framework that is reasonably well known and basically established.

A Measure of Responsibility

The communique signed by Mr. Villaquiran points out that, for a consolidation of the democratic process which is absolutely necessary for the future, a large measure of responsibility is required of all state officials, together with a sincere desire to seek the timely, effective participation of all sectors of the society, so as to attain the reconstruction of the democratic institutions, as a national task, and to implant the firm foundations for this new era.

Electoral Period Continues

The communique notes that the demagogic competition in the Chamber of Representatives has not allowed for the termination of the electoral period, or for the initiation, with the utmost responsibility, of democracy and an orderly effort to put the country on a course; and it has brought about this paralyzing apprehension the effects of which are beginning to be felt.

Income Tax Evasion

The communique cites as the main problem in the income tax area that of evasion, involving 360,000 taxpayers with a contribution of 4 billion sucres in 1978.

Conservative estimates indicate that the taxes owed amounted to 15 billion sucres, and that the number of taxpayers could not be under 1 million.

The statement from the acting chairman of the Chamber of Industrialists maintains that this major problem of evasion has not been dealt with, but rather that action has been taken on groups which have, in some way, fulfilled their income tax obligation.

It points out that the tax associated with the income tax return is being subjected to an additional levy on income, with the new scale, which is not warranted; and that its effects will again be borne by the taxpayers who meet their tax obligations, and will not affect the great mass of those who evade their income tax.

Appeal for Good Sense

The Chamber issues a cordial appeal for good sense, calmness and responsibility to prevail in all the public and private sectors of the country, as an indispensable means of initiating a period of full development, which should begin by putting in order an economy which, according to the communique, has been handled in a superficial manner in recent years.

Political Power Struggle Blamed

Quito EL COMERCIO in Spanish 19 Oct 79 p 10

[Text] Guayaquil, 18 October--The leading business and trade institutions of Guayaquil complained today that the power struggle is causing a dangerous economic recession, and criticized the fact that, with the aggressive economic policies imposed by the legislature, the government is attempting to issue a package of economic measures which will make the people's poverty more critical again.

The analysis of the situation was made throughout this afternoon by the heads of these entities, convoked by the chairman of the Guayaquil Chamber of Industrialists, attorney Romulo Lopez Sabando. The meeting gathered together the heads of the Chamber of Commerce, the Chamber of Agriculture, the Association of Small Industrialists, the Provincial Federation of Professional Tradesmen of Guayas, the Cattle Raisers Federation of the Coast and the Association of Accountants of Guayas, as well as the heads of trade institutions, the chairman of the Lovers of Progress Tradesmen's Association, the Automotive Association and the Association of Economists of Guayas, who sent a telegram to the president and the members of the National Chamber of Representatives calling for the elimination of public spending which is financing with billions of sucres bureaucratic agencies wherein considerable misappropriation and squandering have occurred.

They warned that the current recession in the nation's economy has been exacerbated by the anticipation of more taxes, which will stifle the people's economy.

Parliamentary Criticism

During the course of the discussions, the trade association heads stressed the fact that one of the main factors in the excessive growth of public debt has been the creation of parasitic entities which have proliferated during the recent authoritarian periods, and which have been the cause of enormous deficits and losses in the millions to the state; whereas, in the past, they failed in the activities and purposes for which they were created.

Paraguay

All these institutions complained about the fact that circumstances of a political nature related to the government party are leading the country into a dangerous situation; and they emphasized that the power struggle has produced an economic recession with unforeseeable consequences for the citizenry. They criticized the fact that, in the legislative body and the executive branch, an attempt has been made to apply political solutions to Ecuador's economic and social problems. They noted that the economic strategy for bringing about social change is not known, and stressed that the changes should be aimed at bureaucratic inefficiency, the centralized concentration of power and the redistribution of the "fabulous" wealth of the state.

They gave a reminder that it is the nation's private sector, in other words, the entire sector which does not receive government revenue in order to survive, that generates wealth, productive employment and social stability.

The Legislature's Aggressiveness

They added that the country is observing with alarm and panic the executive branch issuing a package of economic measures that will make the people's poverty worse, in the face of the aggressive economic measures originating in the legislature, which are stimulating the recession and accelerating inflation. They spurned the argument that these measures are aimed against the rich, and gave a reminder that the latter are immune, because they have funds at their disposal. They added that the dispossessed who have nothing may possibly lose nothing, but they noted that the great middle class, the one which relies on a salary and strives every day, as well as the professional people, would be the targets of the new taxes.

Liquidation of Business Owners

They asked: Can it be that an attempt is being made to destroy the country by liquidating small and medium-sized business owners, tradesmen and travelling salesmen, who constitute the great mass and who depend to a great extent on an environment conducive to peace and a stimulus to work? And they recalled that the majority of available goods and services come from these social and economic groups.

They claimed that the recession and standstill of business are alarming, and that the shortage of vital products, the short supply of the few that are available and the lack of essential services are resulting in a situation leading to chaos.

Analysis of the Budget

After criticizing the excessive increase in public spending, all those entities expressed the view that a thorough analysis of the state budget is indispensable, based upon the economic and social situation of the country. They concluded by stating: "The budget must be curtailed."

2909

CSO: 3010

VENEZUELAN FOUR-PART ANALYSIS OF SALVADOREAN SITUATION

Circular EL NACIONAL in Spanish 23, 24, 26, 28 Oct 79

[Article by EL NACIONAL correspondent Jose Emilio Castellanos]

[23 Oct 79, p 2-4]

[Text] This is the first of four articles sent by our correspondent from El Salvador, who has analyzed the situation in that turbulent Central American country.

San Salvador, 22 October--This nation's political present and future are uncertain. There are real dangers of a counter-coup from the far right and of gains by Marxist guerrillas outside the control of the state's weakened security apparatus. There is a power vacuum; there is no solid cabinet, and the groundwork for a democratization process looks shaky.

In addition, there are no immediate options for stilling the wave of terrorist violence, from both the left and the right, that has been convulsing the geographically smallest and most densely populated Central American nation. Nor has the institutionalized violence ceased. In the 1 week that the new government has been in power, more than 50 persons have died in efforts to dislodge workers and peasant farmers from factories and slums that they had taken over.

The factors of power are divided. The state's machinery is weak, propped up, as over the last four decades, by the Armed Forces, of which there are now two factions. The traditional farm-oriented faction still exercises political control but is now sharply at odds with the progressive industrial faction, which is represented on the junta by a civilian. The church is a real and cohesive power within the democratic opposition. The status quo parties are based on the image of two leaders, one of them in exile in Caracas, and the radical left has consolidated its rank-and-file in the countryside and unions.

El Salvador, a nation the size of two districts in Bolivar State (22,000 square kilometers) and with 5 million inhabitants, has maintained its structures of an agrarian society and an industry based on rural output.

Mistrust

The new Revolutionary Government Junta that emerged from the coup on 15 October has not succeeded in winning the confidence of the people, nor of most political or corporate organizations.

The church has clearly stated: "We have to wait." The democratic opposition parties have given their support, but with reserves, and the right- and left-wing extremist organizations are tailoring their strategies to new forms of struggle, but still within a climate of violence.

The economic sector is marked by reserves and confrontations. Perhaps the presence of Mario Antonio Andino, an electromechanical engineer, in the junta is a sign that the liberal urban industrial faction is being assimilated in the economic sphere. For decades this sector has been at odds with the ruling faction, the traditional, reactionary agrarian group, the main factor in the country's social and political crisis.

The church is still the most powerful element within the opposition, and it has an inherently decision-making role. The three civilian members of the junta have ties to the church, specifically to the Jesuit movement in Jose Simeon Canas Catholic University.

Luis Mayorga Quirós is the president of the university and he has Jesuit training. He represents the academic sector on the junta. Guillermo Manuel Ungo, the head of the National Revolutionary Movement (MNR), a Social Democrat party, is a researcher at the same university and also has a Jesuit-influenced education. He represents the democratic political sector. Mario Antonio Andino, who is close to the church and also does research at the Catholic University (he is a contributor to its publications), represents the liberal industrial sector.

From their statements to the world press over the last few days, the two officers do not seem willing to dismantle the repressive structure of the army or the state, based on the same prior approach to defending the social order.

The three civilians, on the other hand, advocate a certain degree of pluralism that can contribute to democratization. For the time being, however, there are no signs that they have influence on the state machinery, which is still under the sway of the military.

JOSE TORRES FERRER is the best influenced among the people, because he is a political leader with a good reputation. But he also, perhaps, has the greatest risk of being harmed politically. The left-wing militant press, which in the moment of which he is part have now accused him of being a "traitor" and charge the junta with being a continuation of the previous state of affairs, emerging to discredit some movements, which are very strong in the country because of the political struggle that represents their commitment to a country of progress, a civilization and with social breakdowns in the urban and labor spheres.

JOSE MANUEL TRUJILLO, a Christian Democrat leader, Jose Napoleón Guevara and Jose Antonio Morales Brice are not showing a direct program. They are holding back to begin a proselytizing battle for democratization.

The Three Civilians

A spokesman with ties to the three civilians has commented: "They have acted hastily in agreeing to be members of the junta, which emerged from a military uprising. Now and now begins the night of the long sword. The violence and terrorism will be even more brutal."

Who are the Three civilians?

JOSE MANUEL TRUJILLO, 48, a good speaker and a political leader with a good reputation among the people, was born in San Salvador. He studied at the National University and then at the Carnegie Institute of Technology in Pittsburgh, where he majored in printing management. He has been a member of National Election Council, a candidate for vice president on Jose Napoleón Guevara's ticket in 1972, former president of the Law Students Union and former head of the Department of Presidential Law. Until a week ago he was the secretary general of the PUS (PUS) and director of the Research Institute at Jose Simón Canas School, Universidad Americana (American).

JOSE MANUEL TRUJILLO, 47, the youngest member of the junta, is president of Central American University (Catholic) and the author of several books and essays. He is an engineering graduate from MIT. He has been a member of the Economic Research Department of the Central Reserve Bank, head of the Department of Programs and Development of the social sector, secretary of planning and development and academic vice president of Catholic University.

JOSE MANUEL TRUJILLO, 41, was also born in San Salvador. A businessman, he studied at the Polytechnical Institute of Turin, Italy and received his doctorate degree from the Polytechnical School at Lausanne University in Switzerland, from which he also graduated as an electrical engineering graduate. He was second in command in the maintenance section at the Waterworks Directorate and a professor at San Salvador University. He is a member of several international organizations.

The Two Officers' Army

Jaime Abdul Gutiérrez, 43, was born in Sonsonate and studied engineering at the Military School for Engineers in Mexico.

Arturo Arnaldo Najera, 41, who is at ease with the press and outwardly cordial, was born in Ixcapoca. He studied staffing at Fort Cullick, Panama and is a graduate of the Superior War School of Mexico. He is the president of the Salvadorean Chess Federation.

Forty-Three Years of Military Coups

El Salvador has had 82 governments in its history as a republic, 24 of them so far this century. Since 1911 its history has been marked by coups, provisional juntas, de facto governments, disregard of election results and electoral fraud.

The more recent chapter begins in 1931, after the overthrow of President Arturo Araujo, the leader of the then Salvadorean Labor Party, who was replaced by his vice president, Gen Maximiliano Hernandez Martinez, who then initiated a 13-year dictatorship. During his administration there were mass slaughters of peasant farmers and Indians after an uprising in the western region of the country that took a toll of 20,000 lives. He did away with university autonomy and abolished political parties and mass organizations. Just like Anastasio Somoza Garcia in Nicaragua, he forged the country's modern army.

In 1945, a general strike was staged, prompted by the repercussions of World War II on the domestic economy, and this set the stage for another military coup, this time by a group of young officers. Elections were then held, the winner being conservative Castaneda Castro, who was overthrown in 1948. The junta held elections in 1950, with liberal Oscar Dario emerging the victor. In an election fraud, however, he yielded power to his interior minister, Col Jose Maria Lemus.

Lemus was toppled in 1960 by another military junta, which again "offered" free elections. This junta was regarded as "dangerous" by reactionary sectors, since the group of young officers was somewhat liberal.

The new, openly right-wing government set up a political organization (which still exists and which gave the boost to General Somoza). The National Conciliation Party, and the leader of the coup, Col Julio Adalberto Rivera, "won" the elections, in which only his party was running.

Alvella, associated with this party organization, held elections in 1967, giving power to the Interior Minister, Col Juan Sanchez Bermudez, who was responsible for the war with Honduras in 1969.

In 1971, Col Arturo Arango Molina ran for president, outlining the banners of a "National Transformation." The election was won by the head of the Christian Democrat Party, Jose Napoleon Duarte, but the result was not recognized by the Military Election Board, and the president-elect went into exile in Honduras.

It was during this period that urban and rural guerrillas began to spring up and that radical left-wingers started to form their current organizations, which, supported by peasant farmers, took part in coffee and cotton plantings in 1974.

The same formula was repeated in 1975. General Claramunt, the democratic opposition candidate, saw his election victory disregarded, and Gen Carlos Humberto Romero assumed power. He was overthrown a week ago by two young officers, who have now set up a civilian-military Junta that speaks of "a process of democratization in the country."

Romero's Agents

Carlos M. Romero was defense minister under Molina, and he ran as a member of the same organization that his predecessors used as an election base, the National Liberation Party (PNL). During the early days of his administration he spoke of national "unity," "reconciliation" and "democracy." Shortly thereafter, he was plunged into a pseudo battle and a climate of terrorism and mass ferment, confronted with strikes, assassins, kidnappers and laborers and backing two far-right paramilitary organizations.

In less than 6 months he was openly at odds with the church, which he accused of creating discord in the country. He announced his struggle against subversion and had several churches searched. A number of priests were arrested and kidnapped, and things eventually got to the criminal nature of the murder of five priests, among them Ernesto Barrera in November 1976, Octavio Ruiz last January and, most recently, Rafael Salazar in July.

Military solutions are being furnished for political problems. There is still a state of siege, an atmosphere of wide-spread repression, violation of human rights, disregard of the low-income sectors, combined with increasing inflation, an outflow of domestic capital, a drop in the GDP and foreign capital disinvestment. The most hard-line faction is a major power broker and also is directly involved in the violence through its own paramilitary arms.

Informational pressure in the form of denunciations of human rights violations followed. In August 1978, Amnesty International reported that more than 100 persons were missing, 105 persons were under arrest for supporting popular causes, there was a massacre at a mass at which another massacre was being denounced, and several priests had been tortured. The episcopate of San Salvador mentioned 290 victims as of June 1978 and 5 months later held the regime responsible for the disappearance of 104 individuals and for the violent death of more than 800.

In March, a demonstration at San Salvador Cathedral was massacred; in May, another, outside the Venezuelan Embassy, was butchered, and in a 2-month period paramilitary machines murdered 30 grade and secondary school teachers.

In his final days Romero met with opposition from the farm sector, on which he was going to impose new taxes on coffee and cotton exports. He had also announced a 7% percent tax on owners of single-family dwellings.

Surprisingly, Romero left the country along with his family, several colonels and supporters of his regime, in a military camp during which not a single shot was fired.

"Yes, the nights of the long knives are now beginning," the professional overcast like the rest of the nation, he is incredulous in the face of the new realities in El Salvador.

[20 Oct 79, p 2-3]

[Tues] San Salvador, 28 October--The model at this point in El Salvador's history seems to be a sort of "Punto Fijo Part," but within the context of the powder keg of the 1970's in Venezuela.

There are three main democratic opposition parties: the Social Democratic SDP, the Christian Democratic PDC and the right-wing PCN, which is being kept legal by consensus and owing to ideological pluralism, while leftist organizations are also being legalized.

Present developments, however, are proceeding in a different direction. In the week that the new government, which already has a cabinet made up of "representative" men, has been in power, 67 people from low-income segments of the population have been killed, and to this we can add the murder of Colonel Martelli, the chief of staff.

In recent weeks, street scenes look exactly the same as they did under the previous regime: demonstrations, takeovers of churches, factories and universities, trackdowns by official forces and the machine-gunning of dissident groups.

Two other long-time revolutionaries have joined for a time to verify what the new government is capable of making good its claims of revolutionary change. But they also remain concerned, as does the Revolutionary Council, that while a number of peasant leagues, workers and students have responded to this stand by the "Revolutionary Government" and the People's Revolutionary Army with fresh taxations of companies and shops, and have denounced the junta as a "cover-up" for the continuation of the government system that Romero headed.

There are contradictions between what has been offered and what has been done, although the junta has taken a number of steps towards democratization, such as forming a new cabinet without military members, including the Communist Party and offers to implement an earlier reform, redistributing wealth and open diplomatic relations with Cuba.

There are superficial differences in style and approach between the two officers who headed the coup. Col. Adolfo Aranda Rojas seems to be more progressive. However, in contrast, he insisted on the previous model for preserving security and the public order, which was a feature of Romero's regime under a law that shielded his government's harsh repression.

Continued

Dr. Guillermo Bernal Hays, former secretary general of the PRG and a junta member, has set forth his position regarding his view of the political situation being pursued by the government of which he is a part.

"In the international sphere," he says, "we intend to strengthen relations with the governments of Nicaragua and the rest of Central and Latin America, in a Latin American outlook. We view as positive the beginning of a process that is going to culminate in the establishment of diplomatic relations with the Cuban Government. It reflects that it has been a Latin Americanist trend and approach for several years now that no country on the continent ought to be left out."

In domestic affairs, he expounds his theory that ideological pluralism must be encouraged in the form of individual "programs of work organization that can be presented to the masses so that they can select the models that they regard as suitable."

He feels, however, that in any case everyone ought to agree on what is called the common government platform, which calls for social changes, agrarian reform and a struggle against social injustice that will lead to the elimination of massive accumulations of economic power. Since the inefficient business being unjust."

he points out that private property will be respected but channeled towards social functions, and he comes out in favor of what he terms progressive private enterprise. "We will foster the existence of a dynamic and efficient public sector," he adds. "To the extent that the country needs it."

Ungo, who is an attorney, was the head of the Social Research Department at Central American (Catholic) University. In his studies, as now, he stresses the need to reject "dependent civilization," referring to the most reactionary sectors of domestic capital, made up of some 14 feudal-age families that maintain the structures of rural predominance in the country.

In this regard, El Salvador has been viewed as a large estate with overseers and work gangs and some 10 families as owners.

Ungo feels that the Salvadoran model must be different from those set up by other governments in the area. "We are not going to copy anyone, because each nation must provide answers that are suited to its current situation and historical realities."

He also underscores the need to come up with political, not military, answers to political problems, as has been the case over the last four decades.

Respect for Order and Property

Col Jaime Abdul Gutiérrez told EL NACIONAL that there should be continued respect for order, life and personal property, but he clarified that all of this must take place within a new model, "because we have no commitment to the past."

In answer to a question about the crackdowns against the latest mass demonstrations, which have taken several dozen lives, he noted: "The position of the Armed Forces is to respect life and personal property. Respect for human rights is one thing, political participation is another, and criminal behavior is another still. If we succeed in defining these two things, I think that we will be able to get along. We have appealed to the extremist groups to become part of the process of democratizing the country."

Ungo's supporter reiterates his analysis of this point in what would seem to be the official stand of the junta regarding mass takeovers and demonstrations: "We want everyone to participate, but after all, we have a duty to protect the citizenry. If we can achieve all of this within the framework of the law, I don't see that there will be any problem. Every civilized country in the world takes actions of this sort to protect lives and personal property. What is a commitment is that we are not going to disrespect human rights, individual rights."

Some days before the coup that toppled Amoro, Nicolás Mariscal, a social researcher at Catholic University, had pointed out in connection with the role of the Salvadoran episcopate that because the Catholic Church has a sensitive and strong voice denouncing the violence and the open violations of human rights, owing to its ethical rather than political and personal rather than structural viewpoint, it would probably be a major obstacle to conservative military-bourgeois authoritarianism as long as the latter crudely and openly trampled on basic human rights. "In other instances, it would lead in the medium term towards a compromise with a reformist regime."

Another researcher from Jose Simeon Canas Central American University, Teodoro Valerillo, points out that the Catholic Church, and in particular two of its bishops and most of its young priests, plays a primary role in resolving the crisis.

Why has the church become a major catalyst in the social struggle?

Teodoro Valerillo gives several answers: "Aside from its bid for a more just and united society, its leaders are filling the vacuum, the absence of political parties, which are being increasingly excluded from the process."

"Although the church's stand is harshly opposed by the representatives of the capitalist sector that is most averse to change," he adds, "there can be no doubt that its presence is greater every day among the starving, underprivileged masses. A segment of the army that defends the agrarian-financial faction is attacking the bishops who are described as progressive."

This researcher feels that Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero has become a religious leader with major influence and consensus among workers and peasant farmers and in middle class strata. "Archbishop Romero," he says, "would, in the case of a major conflict, help to lay the groundwork for a great national settlement, as long as the opposing forces compromised on key issues with a view towards hammering out a new social pact aimed at social justice, political democracy and respect for human rights."

A Church's leader

Romero, the archbishop of San Salvador, is filling the political vacuum.

In an interview with EL NACIONAL, Romero, the product of circumstances and the historical juncture, specified that a poor distribution of goods, social injustice, oppression and the stubborn attitude of a number of reactionary farm sector individuals are the causes of the climate of violence hitting the country.

"It is the structural division of life in Latin America that has caused all of this unrest," he says. "Goods are poorly apportioned, not so much in terms of distribution as because of the social function of private property. A social transformation is needed. The problem lies in this situation and in those who are averse to changing the socio-political structure. They are to blame."

Don't you think that all of this has spurred on radical leftist groups, who today command great strength in the country's underprivileged sectors?

"Of course. The best breeding ground for Marxism is the social injustice and oppression of the majority that we have been experiencing. Marxism is not a danger in itself if social solutions are found. Thus, as long as there is no social, structural change, the roots will remain, and Marxism will emerge."

What is your position vis-a-vis the new government?

"We are prudent. We have to wait. There are very capable, serious people in the new government, but in any case we have to wait and see what happens, what is accomplished."

There is mistrust in the streets. Don't you think that if this bid for democratization fails, it would be El Salvador's last chance to get its affairs in order peacefully?

"I think so. It would be wasting a chance that I feel is very fortunate, very profitable for achieving social objectives through peaceful means. If this bid fails, other, and perhaps bloody methods will be used. It is our position that we have to wait, remain prudent and let time pass before judging and acting. That is what we have told all of the sectors in the crisis."

Every day dozens of people from all of the segments of the country and abroad line up to consult the arbitrator in view of his current political (un)popular role. He apparently tells all of them. "At the moment the most sensible thing is honesty, freedom for political prisoners and a report on the missing individuals." It was this stand that promoted his nomination for the Nobel Peace Prize.

The Same Stand

"If the liberals find a course of action that coincides with that of the government, or of the communists, well, then they will coincide," explains Ambassador Ricardo Urquiza, the general vicar of San Salvador. "But, in any case," he notes, "our position will be the same as always: special concern for the poor."

with regard to the current Junta, he is of the belief that there is some hope for the country, trusting that it is sincere and that there is "a lot to correct."

Monseñor Trieste finds it understandable that the people are skeptical about the announcements of democratization and social changes, justifying it as a sign of the political maturity that the public has achieved in its development, during which it has been the victim of deceptions, forces and plunderings.

Why has the church emerged in El Salvador as the standard-bearer of democratic opposition politics, with greater political strength than party organizations?

"We have taken the Gospel very seriously," the vicar general says, "the documents of the church, basically the Puebla documents, and as yesterday and as tomorrow, I repeat, our concern will be with the poor, and since there are many of them in this country, therefore our stand will continue to be the same. If others agree, we will be very pleased."

Even if they are Marxists, or the Communist Party and other forces that hold that ideology?

"There is agreement on some things, but not ideology of course. In any case, we feel that there is enough creativity in Latin America to build a new society without resorting to Marxism, imperialism or capitalism. Be that as it may, it is men, not the church, who must provide the answers."

How do you feel about the Sandinist triumph in Nicaragua?

"My position is one of a certain degree of admiration for a people and a government that are going to come up with their own path."

The new government has been in power for a number of days, and still the responses to takeovers of industries and countries are military, with a high death toll among peasant farmers and workers. Don't you feel that as far as the repression is concerned things are being handled the same as before?

"Unfortunately yes. The demonstrations of this have been quite clear. We repudiate all forms of violence, whether institutionalized, repressive or terrorist. But the state machinery continues to make the same mistakes. Our people will begin to believe what they are told when they get answers in the form of action. Extremist violence will fade then. Likewise, violence will diminish when the 'security forces' are purged."

limited or no access, there are significant barriers to the use of the system. The system is not designed to be used by a single user, and the system is not designed to be used by a single user. The system is not designed to be used by a single user, and the system is not designed to be used by a single user.

Do you feel that therefore the people would side with the two dominant groups in far-right and far-left organizations?

"No. Ninety percent of the people would not. What they want is a solution to their problems."

What should the government's position be towards the extreme leftist organizations?

"If the left wants a Marxist-Leninist regime. The government ought to legalize them and let them participate like the other forces. Things would then take a different course."

Don't you think that this might be the last chance for democratic organizations to achieve credibility with the public?

"That's obvious. This is the last chance, or rather, the last opportunity that the country has. If the government does not take the path of respect for human rights and laws, of seeking democracy and a solution to social and economic problems, then it's all over. There has not been a serious, earnest attempt to achieve this since 1932. Perhaps this will be the first serious attempt."

[28] (cf. [29], p. 1-4)

1974). San Salvador, 31 October—People in this nation, where 20,000 peasant farmers were massacred in 1932, are not ruling out the possibility of another mass slaughter to exterminate populist groups. The business sector that has controlled the country's structures is openly pressuring the military in the mass media undertake "definitive action to exterminate the guerrillas."

Christian Democrat and Social Democrat leaders are aware of the risks, and have therefore asked the junta to link up with mass organizations, unions and political parties.

The far left has also warned of the dangers of a fascist counter-coup, but clear-cut evidence of one is lacking.

The secretary general of the Christian Democrat Party, Jose Antonio Morales Brille, a former candidate for the vice presidency at the 1977 elections, told EL NACIONAL: "By themselves, the military are going to fail. If they seek political support and from the people and from mass organizations, if they can alter the tone of their disputes with other organizations and put an end to the repressive climate, we will then have a peaceful resolution of the current state of affairs."

Morales Brille, a good speaker, his party's number two man (after Jose Riquelme Duarte), a city planning technician, an attorney and a former exile, explains that in his organization's opinion, the current situation in El Salvador, in the wake of General Romero's overthrow, is a sort of breather.

He considers it positive that the two officers who led the military uprising against Romero included in their proclamation the contents of the Joint Platform, which was drawn up by political parties (including the Communist Party, the League and FAPU [expansion unknown]), trade unions and universities.

"But there is one question," he comments. "Will they be able to implement it? We do not know, but we do not want this opportunity wasted."

In connection with the power of far left organizations in his country, his comment is that under a dictatorship, with the doors to a peaceful solution closed, weapons and guerrillas would be the order of the day. "But now," he adds, "we feel that we have a chance to set off on the democratic path, while bringing even the extremist forces into the process."

Morales Brille has questioned the new government's repression and says that the security forces must be revamped and redirected. "Moreover," he says, "I see that things are still moving, and the clock is against us. We need leadership with widespread credibility, and this can be achieved only through effective action."

"We have therefore clarified," he notes, "that ours is not blind support for the junta, but an effort to achieve democratization for the country."

He denies that the military spoke with Christian Democrats before staging the coup, indicating that the decision originated and was made in the barracks, pursuant to a democratizing trend.

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"Personally ... of this," he goes on to say, "although ... has not succeeded in ... what it could have ... of ... and the ... of wealth."

What specific actions should be taken to alter the climate of violence in El Salvador?

"First, the structure and state will be peace."

The far left

The organizations on the far left (we will outline later who they are) have insisted that the military movement that toppled Romero is part of a ... that still controls the structure of ... in the country."

Like leader of the Revolutionary People's Army (ERP), Commander Mojib, of the United Grapple Front, told EL NACIONAL that the ... of the people's back, without their participation, and that it is not democratic. "They say that it is progressive," he explains, "but it is not. There are both liberal and right-wing ... it. Moreover, there have been ... from ..."

The organizations have, however, varied their tactics and strategies: some talk of ... the ... for an uprising, others are aiming at a so-called "prolonged people's war," and a ... third group is calling for ... and ... that the ... its proclamation.

"We support the ... military ...," Commander Alejandro Ayala, "and we ... the ... are preparing a counter-... The ... and ... to the ... that ... have ... for it is ... with the ... of ..."

Democratizing VENEZUELA

The so-called democratic line comprises three political organizations that reflect the Christian Democrat, Social Democrat and Communist ideologies.

The strongest of them is Christian Democracy, a party that speaks of social reforms, economic changes, redistribution of the fruits of the earth and ideological pluralism within a development- and reform-oriented approach. Its top leader, Jose Napoleón Duarte, has lived in exile in Venezuela for 2 years after being stripped of the power that he won in the 1971 election. He is this nation's political leader with the most electoral clout. The other major figure is Jose Antonio Morales Arévalo, a former mayor of San Salvador. A city council member and former vice presidential candidate in General Chamorro's ticket in 1977. The organization maintains direct contacts with OPRC (Social Christian Party) in Venezuela, the other organizations belonging to the Christian Democrat International and the World Admiration Institute of Solidarity in Germany.

The PRR is a member of the Second Socialist International and has links with democratic Action in Venezuela, Mexico's Institutional Revolutionary Party and National Liberation. Jose Figueres's party in Costa Rica. Its number one leader, Guillermo Samuel Lago, Jesuit-trained and a researcher at the Catholic University, is a member of the current Government Junta, representing the country's political sector with the support of the adherents of the so-called Platform. He is very active abroad among the country's socialist and reformist democratic sectors.

The National Democratic Union (UDN), which is the legal face of the Communist Party, takes socialist and Marxist-Leninist approaches and is part of the proletarian faction in the Third International. Its top leader is Roberto Castellanos Colon, who recently came out and supported the junta and the attempts to democratize the country.

Leftwing Guerrillas

Beginning in 1970, peasant farmers, guided and manipulated by the "Revolutionary Popular Bloc," began taking a series of actions to voice their grievances. There are a number of other guerrilla organizations operating parallel to the bloc with various strategic approaches, such as the prolonged people's war, operations in the countryside and the cities and organization of the masses.

The ones that are best known overseas for the extent of their activities are the Revolutionary Popular Bloc (RPR), the ERP (ERP) and the 28 February Popular Movement.

The FAP is one of the most active of the fronts of the Salvadoran Revolution. It is a clandestine organization and its ideology is Marxist-Leninist. It is the principal of the fronts that it would support a "people's defense" - organized a "people's army" - made up of "revolutionary" forces. The organization is similar to those of the "people's defense" and is similar to the system of the Fronts, but it combines them with the military work in cities and surrounding areas. The organization is composed of members, fighters and guerrillas.

The Revolutionary People's Army (RPA) was named in 1974 for having been formed by members of the Fronts, the RPA, the RPA and the Revolutionary Fronts. It has just claimed responsibility for the assassination of Salvador's chief of state and for the destruction of two power plants. It is active in the most front of the popular front of the revolution (FPR) - its activity is that of a prolonged people's war - in which it views its struggle as a long-term process within an revolutionary policy. Its main organization is well-structured, and it has organized many of its divisions and factories as a propaganda and revolutionary front.

The RPA is active in the most front of the organization called Revolutionary National Movement, because a policy similar to the FPR's. It works among organizations with Marxist leanings and works on issues that, besides, involving labor movements.

Other organizations include the 12 February People's League, where teachers' union and student organizations are represented, it promotes activities by students and in Marxist union circles. The Anti-Fascist People's Movement (APM) operates within the unions. FPR (People's Revolutionary Armed Forces), the military arm of the workers' revolution and organization (FRT) is quite close to the FPR and has significant anti-fascist and political aims.

Paramilitary Fronts

Subordinated to the state's repressive machinery, the paramilitary army called police was created during Gen Carlos W. Romero's regime, and it is held responsible for the mass crimes of recent times. It is directed by active soldiers and a sector of the traditional bourgeoisie. It has links with the PCN, the party that has been in power over the last decade, and with anti-communist organizations on the continent. International organizations have pointed to it as the group responsible for the institutional violence.

The White Mexican Order (WMO) is also fascist and has been promoted by economic capital, it is an extreme right-wing paramilitary organization made up of former members of state security forces.

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FISCAL MINISTER PROPOSES RECORD BUDGET

Guatemala City EL IMPARCIAL 31 Oct 79 pp 1, 4

[Article by Fernando Molina Naminis: "Record Budget To Congress"]

[Text] The general revenue and expenditure national budget for 1980 hit the record figure of 1,780,749,473 quetzales.

The corresponding budget plan was delivered today at 0830 by Minister of Public Finances Col and Lic Hugo Tulio Buzano to the president of the Congress, Lic Manuel Salvador Funes, for study and approval.

The plan distributes the new budget in the following way: Legislative Branch, 1,059,349 quetzales; Judicial Branch, 1,207,326 quetzales and the Executive Branch, by departments, receives the following: Presidency of the Republic, 24,107,081 quetzales; Foreign Affairs, 8,941,611; Government, 15,170,000; National Defense, 74,689,888; Ministry of Finance, 411,855,371 quetzales; it must be taken into account that under the latter heading are included the interest and amortization of the foreign debt of the country; Public Education, 140,852,017; Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance, 140,852,017; Ministry of Labor and Social Planning, 10,348,996; Economy, 8,142,253; Agriculture, 72,616,983; Ministry of Communications and Public Works, 969,561; Voter Register, 1,096,776; Comptroller, 1,023,754.

When he delivered the plan, Minister of Finance Hugo Tulio Buzano pointed out that the allocation for the autonomous University of San Carlos has an increase with respect to the present budget of 4,423,000 quetzales, which makes the three-percent increase established by the constitution of the republic.

The budget for the next fiscal year, the highest in the history of the country, will show an increase of 224 million quetzales with respect to the present budget.

HISTORIC BODIES arrived at the Congress accompanied by Arnoldo Helfstein, technical director of the budget; Manuel Raza Castellanos, assistant director; Victor Manuel Rosales, chief of the Accounting Department of the State, and Nery Landa, chief of the Programming Department.

The president of the Congress, Polanco, was accompanied by Deputies Ruben Ayala Mendi, chairman of the finance committee, and Roberto Alejos.

WASH

END 1010

ECONOMIC GROWTH IN 1979 SEEN SATISFACTORY

Guatemala City EL IMPARCIAL in Spanish 30 Dec 79 pp 1, 11

INTERVIEW BY RAUL VILLARTE RIVERA: "Orlando, President of the Bank of Guatemala, Explains"

(Text) Guatemalan economic growth during 1979 has been satisfactory, as was said by the president of the Bank of Guatemala, Pablo Francisco Barrilán, Chairman of the Monetary Board and the Bank of Guatemala, in an interview we had with him for EL IMPARCIAL.

In his opinion, 1979 has been a very difficult year for developing countries in general, and for the Central American region in particular, however, it has been satisfactory for Guatemala.

He assured us that despite the negative effects of the international economic situation, most recent figures reveal that the rate of growth would be 5.1 percent in real terms, being higher than that of the rest of the countries of Central America and of the great majority of the developing countries.

Financial Stability

The economic growth of Guatemala, said Barrilán, is difficult to attribute to any particular factor since it is due to the interrelationship of different past, present and future events and characteristics which determine economic development. However, among the basic factors, undoubtedly the domestic financial stability and the solid position of the country in matters of international monetary reserves, are most outstanding.

A currency with a long history of stability, a system of unrestricted freedom of exchange and a moderate rate of inflation have contributed to a climate of confidence which leads to an increase in private investment in the various fields of the country's economic activity, he declared.

It is believed, for example, that new investments in the private sector reached a total of 1.1 billion quetzales during 1979. The confidence shown by foreign investors has also been evident during the past years because of the investment of large sums, primarily in manufacturing activities and the mining of hydrocarbons. Therefore, income in that area this year will reach approximately 130 million quetzales.

Solidness in the Economy

Carrión answered our questions "To what is the solidness of the economy of the country due?" To its international monetary reserves, saying: "At this time Guatemala has a level of international monetary reserves of more than 700 million quetzales, an amount which exceeds the level of international monetary reserves of all the other Central American countries put together."

These figures, he said, say clearly that Guatemala can face the tasks of development without the foreign sector becoming a restricting factor. In other words, despite the increase in the price of petroleum and the higher cost of imports, our position in reserves continues to be solid and sufficient for supporting the national requirement for foreign exchange.

Financial System Strengthened

The financial sector of Guatemala continued to gain strength in 1979, said Carrión, as is demonstrated by the fact that the banks and financial institutions have increased their attraction of the people's money. Up to 30 September, the total of bank deposits and investments in financial institutions executed by the people was more than 1.7 billion quetzales, which is an 11-percent increase with respect to the same date in 1978.

This increase has been aided by a rapid expansion in the number of bank branches in the capital city as well as in the interior of the republic.

On the other hand, the surge in bank credit to the private sector is still more. During the past 12 months it has increased by more than 23 percent. This flow of resources has meant an adequate support for the satisfactory rate of economic growth to which reference has been made.

Economic Prospects

Economic and financial prospects of the country in coming years are considered satisfactory, said the chairman of the Monetary Board and the Bank of Guatemala.

As will be noted, this statement on recent economic development, the official being made to the press today for the construction of great infrastructure projects and on the prospects for the commercial exploitation of petroleum,

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GUATEMALA

BRIEFS

NEW FRG AMBASSADOR--The new ambassador from the FRG, Walter Islebe, arrived in Guatemala Wednesday morning and was received in the name of the government of Guatemala by the chief of protocol, Ambassador Antonio Chocano Batres. On his arrival at La Aurora Airport, Mr Islebe told the press that it is his intention to continue to improve the good relations existing between the two nations. He was also received by members of the embassy, among whom was Ulrich Schming, the charge d'affairs, and Hans Mann, the press officer. [Trans] [Guatemala City] IMPARCIAL in Spanish 2 Nov 79 pp 1, 8] 8908

CSO: 3010

DUTCH-NETHERLANDS ANTILLES LEADERS CONDUCT AID TALKS

The Hague ALGEMEEN NEDERLANDS PERSBUKEAU in English 29 Oct 79 pp 3, 4

[Text] Amsterdam, October 29--Premier Pourier of the Netherlands Antilles and Premier-elect Don Martina flew in here over the weekend for talks with the Dutch Government which has threatened to cut its aid to the Caribbean nation.

Mr Martina was accompanied by Aruban leader Betico Croes when he flew in on Saturday. Mr Pourier arrived on Sunday to a welcome of Antilles Affairs Minister Fons van der Stee and Realm Cabinet Minister E. Maduro.

The three leaders were invited by the Dutch Government for talks on Holland's policy towards their six-island nation.

It follows a letter in which Mr Van der Stee warned the Antillians that the Netherlands might cut back or even halt its financial and technical aid if the Antilles do not change its policy.

Mr Pourier told newsmen at the airport here that change had already been set in motion. His interim Government had given a first impulse and the new Government of Mr Don Martina, which will take office on November 21, would carry it on.

This was clear, among others, by the fact that three of the five Ministers of his interim Cabinet would return in the new Government.

They are Mr Marco de Castro (Finance), Mr Jacques Veeris (Education, Culture and Sports) and Mr Chenco Yarzagaray (Economic Affairs).

The main policy change was that unlike the previous government his interim government and the Don Martina administration regarded development aid as complimentary to the Antilles own efforts.

'The Antilles are a fully-fledged state. We will only seek aid when it is indispensable. We must prevent people from saying: 'Here are those beggars again,' he added,

Mr Pourier went on to say that like all developing countries the Antilles had its balance of payments problems. But he said Mr Var der Stee had promised support during his recent visit.

He saw an improvement in the investment climate as the best solution to his country's problems.

As an example he cited tax exemption for certain companies and a more flexible rental policy.

The infrastructure in the services sector had to be improved and his interim government had already made a start on this.

Mr Pourier will not return in the new government. He said he needed a rest after 17 years of active politics but was not saying farewell to politics.

CSO: 3120

ANTARCTIC TREATY ADHERENCE URGED TO PROTECT NATIONAL INTEREST

Montevideo EL PAIS in Spanish 18 Oct 79 p 6

[Text] The Uruguayan Government is interested in adhering to the Washington Treaty on the Antarctic of December 1959 as a member state of the United Nations, as a first step towards joining the "Antarctic Club." This would afford it greater chances to have input in decisions regarding the future of an area that has major geographical, climatic, ecological, economic and even strategic importance.

The corresponding bill of approval was sent yesterday to the Council of State. From an economic viewpoint, we know that this is the last major region of the earth whose natural conditions are intact and which contains enormous mineral resources, including major deposits of coal, iron and uranium, and very likely petroleum and gas, particularly in adjacent ocean areas. There are also major living resources, especially krill, a small shrimp of the Antarctic waters whose potential catch is more valuable than all of the species caught throughout the planet's waters.

Antarctica's strategical importance could become vital in the event of a total or partial obstruction of the Panama Canal. From these regions it is possible to control air routes and the passage of ships within vast areas of the southern seas, including a number of the routes along which Middle East oil is transported to Europe and the United States. From an aeronautical and space standpoint, Antarctica will be very important as a site for early warning bases and as an alternative for polar routes.

Nineteen countries have so far signed the Washington Treaty, which took effect in 1961. The following are its basic principles for establishing the "Pax Antarctica": the neutralization and exclusive use of the area for peaceful purposes; a ban on all nuclear explosions and on the dumping of radioactive wastes; freedom of scientific research and cooperation to that end, and a freezing of existing territorial claims.

As the Executive Branch message accompanying the treaty approval bill states, this latter point means that once Uruguay is bound by the

treaty's provisions, it will not be able to make any claims involving rights or territorial sovereignty. In addition, no act or activity that it might carry on in Antarctica would constitute grounds for asserting a claim of sovereignty or for creating rights to this effect during the life of the treaty.

As far as specific situations are concerned, it adds, this drawback does not offset the advantages of our country signing the treaty. We are bearing in mind, moreover, that Uruguay can and should draft a statement prior to handing in the ratification document that in explaining the decision to do so by virtue of special, direct and substantial interests in the Antarctic, reserves for our country its corresponding rights in the zone under international law.

The Executive Branch feels that ratifying the Washington Treaty will enable Uruguay to better defend its interests in the Antarctic and to more fully take on its national and international responsibilities.

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CSO: 3010

NATION URGED TO EXPLOIT AVAILABLE SOURCES OF ENERGY

Montevideo LA MANANA in Spanish 27 Sep 79 p 4

[Text] Once the expropriation is finalized, the Gas Company will be under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Industry and Energy.

It can be argued, with good reason, that this ministry is not legally competent to operate an industrial energy service, and that therefore the Gas Company is naturally destined to pass under the authority of ANCAP [National Fuels, Alcohol and Cement Administration]. It is also known that after the technical transformation is brought about, the raw material is at present supplied by ANCAP.

Without prejudice to the completion of that administrative change, which is a regularization that should not be postponed, it should be remembered that there exists a project for utilizing Bolivian natural gas, through a connection with Argentine pipelines.

The matter requires careful study, since important projects can not be decided upon without first finding out whether or not the Bolivian gas will be profitable. On the face of it, it appears that it will be, because of the worldwide trend--headed by the United States and the Federal Republic of Germany--toward extending and perfecting the use of natural or coal-extracted gas as an important substitute for petroleum and its derivatives.

Even though, for the moment, the petroleum supply is assured for a reasonable time period, we insist that we should stimulate the development of other sources of energy, beginning with those which are within the reach of the economic potentialities of the country.

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CSO: 3010

FOLLE ENDORSES CREATION OF PALESTINIAN STATE

Montevideo EL DIA in Spanish 26 Sep 79 p 5

[Text] Yesterday in the United Nations Uruguay proclaimed its total repudiation of "apartheid," as well as any kind of racism or racial discrimination. It also maintained that the Palestinians have the right to form a state, and to free determination.

Both points of view were expressed yesterday by the Minister of Foreign Relations, Adolfo Folle Martinez, in the United Nations General Assembly.

The president of the Uruguayan delegation gave his speech in the evening in the highest world forum, and touched upon numerous matters of international interest.

He referred first to terrorism, of which he said that it has "nothing to do with the legitimate rebellions which have given rise to progress in institutions and peoples." He declared that paradoxically, terrorism and subversion develop in democratic societies, and not in totalitarian states. He said that in the drama of the struggle against terrorism, "human rights are necessarily affected. It is very difficult to defend institutions, life, and the tranquillity of the citizens without there being situations of violence in which justice accidentally miscarries, and abuses result which are attributable to faults in institutions and men which are more than neutral."

He reaffirmed Uruguay's respect for the law, including human rights. "My country hopes that they will become increasingly real all over the earth."

He said that the international community should construct adequate machinery to prevent criminal practices which "cast a shadow over the political struggle of our times."

He went on to plead that the world seriously face up to the question of disarmament, and condemned "any form of biological warfare, categorically."

"Once again,"--he said further--"my delegation wishes to proclaim here its total repudiation of 'apartheid', as well as any kind of racism or racial discrimination, which we consider incompatible with the fundamental principles of our political and moral philosophy."

Later, passing to the examination of specific questions on the international scene, he referred to the problem of Palestine. He asserted that "Uruguay considers that Israel is now an irreversible reality, and it has a right to exist, and to recognition of just and secure frontiers."

But, consistent with the principles which have always formed its juridical thinking and its political philosophy, it also believes that the Palestinian people have the right to self-determination, to the possession of a national territory and to the formation of a state."

Further on he demanded that the United Nations sponsor a solution to the conflict in Lebanon. He also came out for self-determination for the people of Namibia, and for the ending of colonial practices.

He expressed concern over aspects of the negotiations in the Law of the Sea Conference, referring to attempts to nullify in practice the system of requiring the consent of the coastal State for activities of scientific research on the continental shelf.

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CSO: 3010

FAVORABLE MEAT EXPORTS TO EUROPEAN MARKETS FORESEEN

Montevideo LA MANANA in Spanish 27 Sep 79 p 4

[Text] According to reports recently received, favorable prospects again exist for the placement of Uruguayan meats on the international market.

The news is worthy of notice, in view of the undeniable importance of that section of our current exports for the national economy.

It is said that the European Common Market soon will buy the product again from several countries, including Uruguay, since some of the barriers which were tenaciously applied in recent years have been removed. It is also asserted that Austria and Nigeria are prepared to become our customers; while in Spain, a market in which some difficulties have arisen, encouraging possibilities are also being opened, at least for sale of the chilled product.

The news is encouraging and positive. Especially when it clarifies a situation which ever since 1974 had been gradually becoming more complicated, and it indicates the reversal of the negative course the country has experienced in the marketing of its meat production over the last 5 years.

But also, and we wish to emphasize this in a very special way, this tendency coincides with a momentous time for national agriculture, which began in August of last year, thanks to liberalization measures in the sector. The effect of the 1978 decrees, beneficial in itself, will not be multiplied, to the good of the country, with the increase in foreign demand, allowing us to respond to it under conditions which are competitive in quality, price and quantity. Then the beneficial repercussions of the "green revolution"--as we have called it--which the country took upon itself with decision and firmness a little over a year ago, will be fully appreciated.

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CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

MILITARY THREAT--The commander in chief of the navy cautioned in Minas that Uruguayan citizens are receiving military training abroad for the purpose of disrupting the peace and security that currently prevail in our country, but he categorically ruled out that they will achieve their goal. Vice Adm Hugo Marquez also spoke about the political process, reiterating that the appropriate steps are being taken to continue the path of institutionalization. In statements to newsmen in the city of Minas, the high ranking military leader, who took part in the ceremonies of the Eighth Week of Lavalleja, praised the organization of its activities. Marquez was asked about the meeting that the Armed Forces Political Commission will hold next week with the cabinet ministers to continue efforts in connection with the guidelines for the new constitution of the republic. The guidelines are supposed to be sent to the Council of State before March of next year, and the constitution will be put to a plebiscite on the last Sunday of November 1980. In this regard he indicated that this kind of meeting is routine inasmuch as a timetable has been drawn up, and steps are being taken to continue the path of institutionalization. As LA MANANA reported, the COMASPO [expansion unknown] has already held two meetings with the cabinet ministers and is preparing for another next week. Vice Admiral Marquez indicated in conclusion that there has been calm in Uruguay for years and that there are some evil Uruguayans with overseas military training who want to return to destroy the country, which they will not, however, be able to do. [Text] [Montevideo LA MANANA in Spanish 13 Oct 79 p 1] 8743

SUGARCANE ALCOHOL--Artigas (Special)--The Farm Cooperative of Northern Uruguay (CALNU) will soon begin the production and processing of sugar sorghum to make alcohol, a partial substitute for petroleum products at the moment. It was also learned that attempts will be made to obtain alcohol from sugarcane. Bearing in mind Brazil's efforts to reduce its dependence on oil both economically and technologically, CALNU has done a feasibility study on producing a substitute in the country. The idea, reflected in a detailed technical and financial study, would be implemented by planting between 120,000 and 130,000

hectares of sugar sorghum and 3,000 or 4,000 hectares of sugarcane in the coastal region of the Uruguay River in the departments of Artigas and Salto, with the option of extending the plantings into the department of Paysandu. Additional Benefit--The production of alcohol carries an additional benefit because it can produce steam that can be used to generate power, which will then be channeled into consumer use. [Text] [Montevideo EL DIA in Spanish 17 Oct 79 p 13] 8743

SORGUM SALE TO TAIWAN--In accordance with a contract signed with China, Uruguay will sell 150,000 metric tons of sorghum to that country over the course of 5 years, beginning at the end of 1980. The document was signed in the city of Taipei last 20 September, by the Taiwan Manufacturers' Association and the Omusa S.A. company of Uruguay. The document was signed by Mr K.C. Lin--president of the association mentioned--and Mr Victor Kong, on the Uruguayan side. Under this agreement, the Uruguayan company will ship 30,000 tons of sorghum to Taiwan each year. The ceremony was officially witnessed by the Uruguayan ambassador in Taiwan, Mr Buenaventura Caviglia Campora, and by the Taiwan director-general of foreign trade, Mr C.C. Lu. The sorghum will be shipped each year between the months of May and October, and the price will be negotiated before each shipment. During the course of the ceremony the Uruguayan ambassador spoke, saying that there are great hopes of increasing commercial relations between both countries. Taiwan imports around 400,000 tons of sorghum each year from various Latin American countries. [Text] [Montevideo EL DIA in Spanish 23 Sep 79 p 1] 8131

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